REGISTERED. 4—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,061.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

195

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CHANDA," 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander K. MACAULAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878 at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 26th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 6th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOVE HALL,
2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,245	424	March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	„	30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	1878
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th Feb.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th „
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back	Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL	Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE

are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. GOUGH, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain GREEN, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

THIS Steamer has been unavoidably delayed. She will sail on SATURDAY positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE.......... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIEL, as an Extra Steamer to Kurrachee direct, on MONDAY, the 18th February 1878, at 2 P.M.

For passage only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February 16, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

VESSELS.	CAPT.	DISP. TONS.	H.P	
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3507	400	on 25th Mar. „
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rogazin	4911	250	on 15th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23,
THE FAMOUS
ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS
IN THEIR
UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS,
MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS
AND
UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS.

ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS	Re. 1.
SECOND CLASS	As. 8.

Seats can be secured in advance at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s without extra charge.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE,
ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.

(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama.)

President—Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C. S. I.

Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1878.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji's Historical Drama,

FREDOON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	Rs. 2	Stalls	As. 12
„ (Unreserved)	„ 1	Pit	„ 8

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.
SAILING ABOUT 5TH OF EVERY MONTH.
Passage Money to Havre, Rs. 450.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched:—

S S ZANTE about 5th March

S. S. GLAMORGAN, about 5th April.

The Zante has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. The Glamorgan, 2,411 Tons gross Register, 400 H. P., has extensive passenger accommodation of the highest class. These Steamers may be expected to make the passage to Havre in about 28 days.

For passage, &c. apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TUSCANY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

50 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST, or STOLEN, in transit from the Troopship Crocodile, on the 10th November last, at Bombay, a BLUE PAINTED SQUARE DEAL BOX, about 22 inches square. SURGEON MAJOR E. J. HOPWOOD, A.M.D., Bengal, painted on the box. Whoever will deliver the said box with contents to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, will receive the above reward.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MEMBERS are reminded that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, 23rd February) at 6-15 P. M.

C. YOUNG.
N. R. OLIVER,
Honorary Secretaries.

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS AND OTHERS REQUIRING COMMODIOUS PREMISES IN THE FORT.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, the SECOND FLOOR of TREACHER and Co.'s (Limited) premises, at present occupied by Messrs. GADDUM and Co.

Apply to the COMPANY'S MANAGER, Head Office, Byculla.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen,	Cash	Rs.	5-8.
Pints do.	do.	„	3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VENAYEKROW GUNPUTROW, GOPALROW GUNPUTROW, and MUCOONDROW GUNPUTROW, have contracted to SELL to DAWOODBHOY MOOSABHOY, all that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate and being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and facing on the west side of the Parell Road, otherwise called the Kalbadevee Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east side by the property late of Dhurumsey Luxumon, on the west by the said Parell Road, otherwise called Kalbadevee Road, on the north by the property late of Parvuteebai, widow of the late Premjee Mooljee, and on the south by the property late of Pandoorung Luxmonjee, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement six hundred and forty-nine square yards and five-ninths of a square yard, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 80, and are assessed lately under No. 77, and now under Nos 93 and 94, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Venayekrow Gunputrow, Gopalrow Gunputrow and Mucoondrow Gunputrow.

All persons having claims against the said land, hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT Purchaser's Solicitors, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

Dated this 21st day of February 1878.

દાઉદભાઈ મુસાભાઈ

i. e. DAWOODBHOY MOOSABHOY.

JUST LANDED,

GLYCECOLS! GLYCECOLS!! GLYCECOLS!!!

OR

GLYCERINE AND JELLY LOZENGES;
APPERIENT OR PURGATIVE GLYCECOLS.

BEAUTIFUL and attractive in appearance, palatable to the taste, and very mild and safe purgative to children, Females and persons of delicate constitution, who cannot bear strong medicines, a useful remedy for *Piles* and *Threadworm*.

Sold in Tins, Annas 12.

BENZOIN or VOICE GLYCECOLS, recommended and used with success in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat. Clergymen, Public Speakers, Professional and Amateur singers use them with great advantage to improve their Voice.

Sold in Tins, 12 As. and Rs. 1-12 Cash.

B. S. MADON & CO.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Wallace's Russia, 2 vols	15	0
Baker's Turkey in Europe	13	4
Wheeler's Work on the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Illustrated	34	0
Russell's Work on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Tour in India, Illustrated	34	0
Cassell's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols	40	0
Statesman's Year Book for 1878	6	12
Guillemin's Forces of Nature	13	4
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	12
Daily News Correspondence of the War between Russia and Turkey	6	8
Walks in London; by A. J. C. Hare, 2 vols, Illustrated	15	0
Memoirs of Viscount Melbourne; by W. M. Torrens, 2 vols	20	0
Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century, 2 vols	22	8
Elliott's History of India, vol 8th	15	0
English Rule and Native Opinion in India; by J. Routledge	6	12
Foster's Text Book of Physiology, New Edn 1878	13	4
Miss Misanthrope; by J. McCarthy, 2 vols	13	4
Green's History of the English People, vol 1, New Edition	10	0
Cassell's Illustrated Dictionary of Cookery	10	0
Cotterill's Steam Engine considered as a Heat Engine, a Treatise on the Theory of Steam Engine	10	0
Rigg's Practical Treatise on the Steam Engine, Illustrated	28	4
Who's Who? for 1878	2	0
Pioneering in South Brazil; by T. P. Biggwither, 2 vols, Illustrated	15	0
Examples for Fret-Cutting and Wood-carving; by F. Holme	4	12
Life of Lord Macaulay, by Trevelyan, New Edition, 2 vols	7	8
Cau er's in Crampshire; by G. Bowers, containing Gallops from Gorseborough, Scrambles with Scratch Packs, and Studies with Staghounds	13	4
Abney's Treatise on Photography (Text Book of Science Series)	2	4
The Two Destinies: a Romance; by Wilkie Collins	3	12
Proctor's Geometry of Cycloids	6	12

26, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS. from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX. Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS. Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS. Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS. Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS. Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS. Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.

Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS, of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES. Achromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS, Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS, from Rs. 30 to 50.

DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.

DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS, from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS. Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS, Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK, in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES, from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR. Marine and Toilet Soaps, Soap Cases.

SPONGES, and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES, from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY. Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES, in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS, of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS, and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR.

CSAH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14	0
Superfine Saxony	„	21	0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, shrinkless	„	27	0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	36	0
Real India Gauze	„	40	0
Warranted Half Silk	„	45	0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts		6	0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers		7	8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	[illegible]	12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4	12
Fine Summer Merino	7	8
Fine Summer Merino Spliced Double Riding Seats	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland [illegible]	6	8
Bathing Drawers per pair	2	0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9	8
Super „	„	13	8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	15	0
Extra Super „	„	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	19	0
Best Lisle Thread Striped	„	28	0
Real Balbriggan	„	30	0

KNICKERBOCKERS. For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino	per pair.	5	8
Stout Knitt		5	8
Stout Knitt Socks		3	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS, Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15	8
Drab or Fawn		18	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns		18	0
Superfine, a Special Article		21	[illegible]
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and [illegible]			
Real Scotch Lambswool for the Hills		25	0
Stout Ribbed Knitted per pair		3	8

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks	per pair	7 8 & 8	8
Black Silk Hose	„	12	6
White Silk Socks	„	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10	0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	18	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18	0
Best Striped Cambric	6	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	Six	16	8
Oxford Cloth	each	5	0
Wove Flannel	each	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0
Wove Flannel	17	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Extra Super	11	0
Brown or Drab Super Berlin Wool	16	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS
As imported by MR. NEUBERG for the last 13 years, with all the latest improvements.
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.

ALSO A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
PRICE Rs. 675, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.

Both of solid Walnutwood and made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT, FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To pass the Accounts.
2. To declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, February 16, 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(*Incorporated by Act 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.*)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £16 AND £12 PER SHARE, RESPECTIVELY, ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £18 and £14 per share, respectively, called up) on or before the 29th day of March next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of March, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of March next and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st April next.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st February 1878.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company for the CONSTRUCTION of MANAGER'S BUNGALOW, COTTON GODOWNS and SUBSIDIARY WORKS. Plans, conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of D. GOSTLING, Esquire, Architect, Byculla Bridge. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February 1878, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Thursday, the 31st day of January 1878, to the effect:—1st. That the Mazagon Company, Limited, should be wound up voluntarily from the 28th February 1878. 2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators should be authorized to transfer to a Company about to be formed and to be called the Mazagon Manufacturing Company Limited, all the property and business of the Mazagon Company, Limited, and to receive 2,000 shares fully paid up in the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, to be distributed among the shareholders in the Mazagon Company, Limited, as in the resolution mentioned, and that such transfer should be made subject to the payment and performance by the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Mazagon Company, Limited, as the same should exist on the 28th February next. 3. That the Liquidators should have all the powers given by Section 174 of the Indian Companies Act 1866. 4th. That Messrs. JEHANGHIRJEE GUSTADJEE and ARDASEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA should be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 1,000 each.

And also for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Saturday, the 9th day of February 1878, that is to say:—

I. That the shareholders of this Company approve of and confirm the Indenture of Lease, dated the 30th of January 1878, and made between the Company of the one part and Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, of the other part, whereby certain pieces of Land held by the Company from the Secretary of State are leased to the said Kessowjee Naik for the term of 10 years for the purpose of enabling him to erect and work Cotton Presses for the benefit and convenience of the Company's constituents, and whereby the Company agree to lease to the said Kessowjee Naik, if occasion shall arise, further pieces of land for the same purpose, and also at his option to extend the terms granted to him for the remainder of the term for which such pieces of land are now vested in the Company.

II. That notwithstanding any thing contained in the Articles of Association of the Company to the contrary, the said Kessowjee Naik shall continue to hold the Office of Chairman of the Directors of the Company, and be as fully entitled to vote as heretofore in respect of all the Company's business whether connected with the said lease or otherwise, and accordingly that clause 95 of the said Articles of Association be amended by adding at the foot thereof the words following, that is to say:—And except that Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall not vacate his Office by reason of his having become the Company's Lessee under and by virtue of an Indenture of Lease from the Mazagon Company, Limited, dated the 30th January 1878, or by reason of anything therein contained, nor shall he be prevented from voting in regard to the said lease or any contract work or business arising therefrom.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th February 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 28th February 1878 (both days inclusive.)

N. K.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

RE-ENGAGEMENT.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL APPEAR IN HIS WORLD RE-NOWNED IMPERSONATION OF
MACBETH,
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1878,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
MACBETH.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

MACBETH	MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
Duncan, King of Scotland	„ H. Vernon.
Malcolm	„ M. Crawford.
Macduff	„ J. Batson.
Banquo	„ S. Phelps.
Rosse	„ John Morris.
Seyton	„ A. Plumpton.
Physician	„ H. Vernon.
Fleance	„ G. Andow.
Wounded Officer Murderer	„ A. Smythe.
Lenox	„ J. Dillon.
Lady Macbeth	Madame Carlotta Tasca. (her first appearance on the dramatic stage.)
1st Witch Gentle-Woman	Mrs. H. Vernon.
2nd Witch	Mr. A. Plumpton.
3rd Witch	„ J. Dillon.
HECATE	MISS ELCIA MAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH,
RICHARD THE THIRD.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LAST SATURDAY BUT ONE.

Innocent Amusement and Healthful Recreation are the Acknowledged Preservatives of Health, Good Temper, and Public Morality.

When the happy Children prattle of Pleasures past and Joys to come, and make the domestic circle musical with their glee and laughter, their constant theme is

THE WONDERFUL CIRCUS.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
THIS SATURDAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIRST TIME OF
THE GREAT TALBOT SHIELDS
In his Principal Equestrian Somersault Act.
FIRST TIME OF
THE BURLESQUE EQUESTRIAN EXTRAVAGANZA,
MONS. AND MADAME DENIS.
AIREC, KING OF THE AIR,
Introducing his Great Ladder Balancing.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS,
SONS OF THE TRACKLESS DESERT,
In their
ACROBATIC, GYMNASTIC AND PYRAMID ENTERTAINMENT.

ALL THE GREAT COMPANY,
ALL THE HIGHLY EDUCATED HORSES.
And by particular request,
FUNNY BOB JOHNSON AND HIS COMIC MULE BARNEY
Will appear in, without doubt,
THE GRANDEST PROGRAMME
EVER PRESENTED IN BOMBAY.
FOR THE FEW REMAINING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON

The performance will commence at 9-15 o'clock.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE COMMENCES at 3-30.

Teachers of Schools where the Children are able to pay for admission will receive a reduction when the school attends in a body by making application to either Manager or Agent, at any time one hour previous to commencing the Performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The landed properties at Grant Road and in Parsee Bazar Street advertised to be sold TO-DAY and next TUESDAY respectively by Public Auction, by order of the Administrator General are withdrawn from the sale.

SALE OF BLUE, ORANGE AND WHITE PRINTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms to close account.

15 cases blue, orange and white prints 28 yards in small lots.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings 8½lb.
10 cases White Shirtings.
4 „ Red Scarves.
4 „ „ Printed Jacconets.
5 Bales Grey Dhooties.
5 Bales Red Ticks.
10 Bales Orange Twist No. 40.
800 Card Scissors.
100 Gross Card Thread.
30 „ Spectacle Cases.
5 Rolls Brussels Carpets.
An Invoice of table and hand lamps and glassware.
On account of the concerned—
300 Bundles Hoop Iron.

By order of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co. and on account and at the risk of Esmalljee Moolla Rahimbhoy, a quantity of earthenware consisting of table, soup, dessert, cheese, and rice, plates, teapots, cups and saucers, bowls, milk jugs, washing jugs and basins, pie dishes, flat dishes, curry dishes, chamber pots, &c.

SALE of Grey piece Goods and Twist, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A large quantity of grey piece goods and twist in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—ex "Salus"—

E A—50 bags damaged Mauritus sugar.
H S M—22 „ „ do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CAPRERA, MATHERAN, TO BE LET. Apply to W. B. FELLOWS, Municipal Office, Bombay.

TO LET at Matheran, a Furnished Bungalow containing Drawing, two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., No 34, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED by two young Gentlemen, Board and Lodging with a respectable Family in the Fort. Apply, stating terms, &c. to T. M., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SMALL ROWING-BOAT WANTED. Length about 12 to 16 feet. Must be in good order. Apply with full particulars, No. 29, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Required a good SUPERVISOR. None but an experienced and thoroughly competent man should apply. Applications to be sent, with copies of testimonials, to C. D., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a PLEASURE GIG, nearly new, larch built and copper fastened, rigged and fitted complete. Rs. 125. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM and set of Harness. Price Rs. 500. Apply to MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, Tents, Camp Furniture, Lady's Horse, Piano, Good Cow, Sind Buffalo, Tiger, Panther and Bear Skins. Apply by letter to L., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH BREAD MADE BY MACHINERY, thus ensuring perfect cleanliness. J. PEARSE, Fort, Crawford Market and Falkland Road.

NOTICES.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

OFFICE.	Age 25 Rs.	A.	P.	Age 35 Rs.	A.	P.	Age 45 Rs.	A.	P.
UNIVERSAL	35	0	0	43	0	0	58	0	0
Standard	35	5	4	44	7	4	59	4	0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34	14	0	44	1	4	59	0	0
London Assurance Corporation	38	14	8	43	5	4	56	3	4

Similar reductions are made on Military and Naval risks.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

DEBENTURE LOAN TO CLOSE 28TH FEBRUARY 1878.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

FOR THE BALLS.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

HAVE

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENTS

OF

CHEAP, as well as RICH,

BALL DRESS MATERIALS

FLOWERS in SPRAYS or SETS,

From 5 to 60 Rupees.

FANS

At all Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES

In all sizes.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
(Aux Villes de France,)
PARIS AND BOMBAY.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c, &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO.,
LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 22ND FEB. 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day give a more solid basis for peace than anything we have yet had, and the feeling here to-day has been decidedly pacific. For some time back, however, the general opinion in commercial circles has been in favour of peace, so that no change has taken place in the aspect of our various markets. The commercial telegrams from Home yesterday were not altogether favourable, but to-day's advices may be expected to show considerable improvement. Consols had declined from 95¾ to 95⅛, and French Rentes from 110½ to 110. The London General Produce Markets were all unchanged; Wheat to arrive was unaltered; and in Seeds the only alteration was a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex-Warehouse.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday closed quiet, and Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing firm, but the day's sales only reached 10,000 bales and spot quotations showed a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, and G. F. Ginned Broach. Private telegrams, moreover, were decidedly quiet in tone both as regards ready Cotton and arrivals, and notwithstanding the pacific character of to-day's political news, it is very questionable, in our opinion, whether prices are likely to advance materially in the immediate future. The receipts at the American ports continue comparatively large, and the accounts from this side respecting piece goods cannot be of a character to improve matters in Manchester.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents per lb., but May shipment has receded from 11 3-16 to 11⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follow :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts......	15,000	7,000	17,000
Six days'	89,000	67,000	95,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,446,000	3,472,000	3,386,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the Reserve of £200,000, a decrease in Bullion of £100,000, and a decrease in discounts of £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 46 13-16 to 47⅜ per cent., but money in the open market is evidently a shade firmer, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 2¼ against 2⅛ per cent. last week.

Bar Silver in London yesterday according to Reuter had advanced from 54⅛d. to 54⅜d. per oz., but judging from private advices the market was practically unchanged. So far as we can learn the German Government were sellers at 55d., but buyers held for 54⅜d., showing that the position, to say the least of it, was certainly not stronger. This, after yesterday's news, may almost be taken as an indication of weakness, and we hear further that there is no foundation whatever for the reports current yesterday, that the German Government had disposed of 5 millions of silver to Russia. In all probability the rumour was simply set about by speculators interested in the metal, and the inference which we drew in our last report from the special telegram we had on the subject—that the movement was entirely speculative and likely, therefore, to lead to a rapid reaction—is to a great extent confirmed. If anything were wanting to that end, it is supplied by the large shipments again advised for this side, yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton bringing £180,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay and £30,000 in Silver for Calcutta.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very steady appearance at yesterday's closing figures, and with firm accounts from Calcutta it seemed probable that the same level would be maintained. During the day, however, it became evident that operators took an adverse view of the market, a fair demand was manifested for remittance, while few private bills were offered, and at the close a decline set in, resulting in a drop of about ⅛d. from the highest point, at which the market is weak. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 months' sight...	1s. 9 to 9 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ...	1s. 9 5-16 to ⅜d.	,,
Sovereigns each	....	Rs. 11-8.	

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 5.16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm with an upward tendency. No large transactions have transpired, but purchases of small amounts have been effected at comparatively full rates. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94⅜ to 94⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94⅞; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102⅝ to Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET still continues dull so far as the extent of business doing is concerned, but a firmer feeling has been apparent during the day. Bank of Bombays are ⅜ per cent. higher. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies we notice an advance of Rs 5 in Berar, Rs. 3 in Broach Cotton Co., and Rs. 10 in Scinde Press—exceptions, are firmer all round, and our list of quotations indicates an advance in most cases of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON has not been active. There is still a considerable enquiry for ready Cotton to cover February shipments, but otherwise buyers show a disposition to hold off for lower rates, and practically we call the market easier by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Great dissatisfaction still prevails with the delay in transport on the G. I. P. Railway, and there can be no doubt that a great portion of the firmness in ready Omras. is due to this cause. Broach, too, is scarce, but this is owing to a short crop, the estimates now being only six to eight annas of an average yield. So near as can be given the following are to-day's rates for March delivery :—

Good Broach	....	Rs. 205	per candy	F. P.
Do. Bingunghaut	....	,, 202	,,	,,
Do. Oomrawuttee	....	,, 189	,,	,,
F. G. F. ,,	....	,, 182	,,	,,
G. F. ,,	....	,, 177	,,	,,

In SEEDS and WHEAT great quietness prevails. Linseed may be quoted at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 for ready, and Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for April May delivery. Rapeseed is steady but quiet at Rs. 7-4 per cwt.

In FREIGHTS there is no special change to notice. For ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool the current quotation is £1-12 6, but relets have been done at £1-11-3. By sail £1-15 remains the nominal rate. For Trieste and Venice relets have been done to-day at £2-7-6 for Febuary shipment and £2-2-6 for March, and for Havre at £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS have met a moderate enquiry at yesterday's reduced rates, but the extent of business which has resulted has not been large. Practically the market is unchanged, and it is evident that there is not as yet any improvement in the demand for up-country.

COALS are quiet but unchanged. No fresh sales are reported to arrive, but on the spot there is a small steady business doing at previous figures.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th February 1878.

Open 1,268¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,33,345	0	0
Merchandise	5,78,831	0	0
Telegraph	1,055	0	0
Total Rs......	7,13,231	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ Miles ......Total Rs......	7,38,630	12	3
Decrease............	25,399	12	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE FLUELLIN, 498 tons, Captain R. Livingston, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain W. Allan, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Katywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 385 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Akola (s)	Allan	Kurrachee, Feb 18.
22	Tuscany (s)	Gough	Glasgow, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Struan	Cowper	Rangoon.
	Stanley	Littlehail	Galle.
	Childwall Hall (s)	Putt	Liverpool.
	Discoverer (s)	Hughes	Sandhead.

The barque Fluellin, Livingston, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cocoanda, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18 Francois First (s) ...Lechcheur ...Point de Gall, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18—Steamers Venice, Duke of Argyll, Japan, Statesman, and Burgos. Barque Atlantic King.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Madura which sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon :—Bishop of Rangoon and three ladies, Mr Knapp, Mr J ardin, Mr Debenham, Lieut Baikes, Mr Smith, Mr A E Adie, Mr Rowsine, Mr Manuel, Mr E A Manuel, Mrs Rayoor, Mr Daniel, Mrs Samuel, Mr and Mrs J F Miles en

Per s s Busheer, which sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon :—Mrs Cook and two children, Mrs Wootton and four children, Mr Jordan and Mrs Albert.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—60 boxes tinned plates and 15 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adomjee.
Zante s—100 cases ale, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sestos s—5 bales printing papers, Tyeball Mahamedally.
Duke of Atholl—6 hogsheads earthenware, Soomar Khima.

FROM NEW YORK.

Abbie Carver—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—20 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—126 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—8 cases oilman stores, Hajee Esmail Fazell.

The following Cases of Wine and Spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 29th January to 21st February 1878, by Cutler, Palmer & Co :—

10	cases	port wine,	per steamer	Stelvio.
10	,,	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
2	,,	brandy,	Ditto	Do.
50	,,	,,	Ditto	Bokhara.
5	,,	hockhumer,	Ditto	Stelvio.
38	,,	port wine,	Ditto	Do.
21	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
20	,,	claret,	Ditto	Parsee.
1	hhd.	cognac,	Ditto	Stelvio.
3	cases	claret,	Ditto	Khiva.
2	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
20	,,	champagne,	Ditto	Do.
15	,,	gin,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	claret,	Ditto	Do.
65	cases	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
15	,,	schnapps,	Ditto	Do.
20	,,	vino de pasto,	Ditto	Do.
10	,,	whisky,	Ditto	Do.
22	,,	claret,	Ditto	Gwalior.
55	,,	,,	Ditto	Mangalore
40	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Mirzapore.
20	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Bokhara.
15	,,	claret,	Ditto	Khiva.
41	,,	port,	Ditto	Do.
15	,,	cognac,	Ditto	Do.
5	,,	Barsac,	Ditto	Do.
4	,,	Port,	Ditto	Bokhara.
10	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Do.
48	,,	brandy,	Ditto	Do.
1	hhd.	,,	Ditto	Stelvio.
1	case	liquers,	Ditto	Do.
22	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Surat.
25	,,	brandy,	Ditto	Suez.
65	,,	,,	Ditto	Khiva.
112	,,	,,	Ditto	Renown.
60	,,	,,	Ditto	Stelvio.
150	,,	,,	Ditto	Deccan.
93	,,	,,	Ditto	Aegean.
70	,,	,,	Ditto	Parsee.
24	,,	shery,	Ditto	Lundy Castle.
19	,,	mozelle,	Ditto	Stelvio.
100	,,	claret,	Ditto	Zerbino.
38	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Stelvio.
12	,,	still hock,	Ditto	Khiva.
20	,,	champagne,	Ditto	Do.
40	,,	sherry,	Ditto	Mirzapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland—24 bales cotton, Motichund Soorchund; 43 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 186 bales cotton, Lulchund Ramdyall.
Galatea s—156 cwts dry ginger, Nanjee Govind; 900 cwts linseed, Nupoo Nensee; 150 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 150 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 75 bales hemp, Soorjee Jewandass; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 63 cwts orchellaweed, Kanjee Rowjee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Bellona s—100 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 95 bales cotton, Mahacurun; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nenchund Khimchund; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales cotton, Davidass Nurotumdass; 114 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 135 bales cotton, Ramputtap Lalchund; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Childwall Hall s—15 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 107 bales wool, Ewart, Latam and Co.
Copia s—60 cwts coir fibre, Khetsee Dhurumsee; 562½ cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 159 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 147 bales cotton, Roymull Dhunraj.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 21 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 43 bales skins and 29 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co; 12 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 16 cases chundroos, Nagindass Fuckerbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arch Druid s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zante s—750 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co; 150 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3 cwts linseed, 3 cwts rapeseed, 3 cwts wheat, and 1½ cwts poppyseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 1,758 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Michael Chevalier—25 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Travancore s—150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Romulus s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 100 bales cotton, G R Kifferscheid and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Mirzapore s—7 cases indigo, Ralli Brothers.
Romulus s—15 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 400 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 682½ cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tagus s—150, cwts groundnuts and 240 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Australia s—3,792½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—50 bales cotton, Young and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—8 cases fishmaws and 27 cases sharkfins, Rajunbhoy Ajoobhoy; 325 bales cotton, Jairagbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales [illegible] bhoy; 39 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 35 bales twist and 134 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 396 bales cotton, and 10 bales twist, Go lamhoosein Joomahomed; 13 cases sharkfins, M homed Nuthoo; 32 bales twist, Cheeneram Jusraz; 50 bales twist The N S and W Co; 6 cases peacock feathers and 15 cases sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

566-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee Khan and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B—Part heard.
682-77—Talcrushna and S—Dossabhoy Eduljee vs Shricrushna Nana boy and others—In person.
712-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ramchunder Helwai vs Khitse-dass Hurmookroy—Shapurjee and T.
237-77—Prescot and Winter—Toucker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thucker Purmanandas Jeewandas—Macfarlane and G.
558-77—Macfarlane and G—Thacker Purmanand s Jewandas vs Thucker Damodhur Madhowjee—Prescott and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

601-77—Fletcher and S—Nursee Kessowjee vs Rahim Assur and another—Tyabjee and S and Khunderao Morojee.
627-77—Muljee and B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—H Bicknell.
580-77—Rimington, H and L—Memon Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Mulvi Abdool R—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FitzGerald, Major, 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Hingolee.

FEBRUARY 21.

Walker, Lieut. 13th Bombay N I, on leave, from Malegam.
O'Connor, Lieut, The Royal Scotts, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Burnett, Major, Staff, from leave, to Poona.
Hughes, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Poona.
Clark, Surg Major, 2nd Queen's, from leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 20.)

Mr F M Kindersley, District Judge of Coimbatore, furlough to Europe for one year with subsidiary leave.

Mr J W FDumergue, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of South Arcot, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Mr J Lee-Warner to be Head Assistant to the Collector, and District Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr Cruickshank on other duty or until further orders.

Captain W Freeth, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, during the absence of Mr H Gompertz on privilege leave or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers deputed for Famine duty in this Presidency have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments: Lieut C H Bingham, Lieut L A C Cook, Mr J L Hudleston, Mr F T Mills.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence: Mr John Shaw, Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, for two years, on medical certificate.

Mr E Keys, Superintendent Government Press, leave to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Major J M Kerr, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and ten months.

Major A O'H Clay, Staff Corps, 1s Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance: Colonel G Baldock, Staff Corps from 15th February.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major J McMullin, Staff Corps, private affairs for one year and four days. Sub-Conductor D Hemsworth, medical certificate, for two years.

Surgeon J Maitland, Indian Medical Department, is permited to resign the service at his own request.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter......................24th, 8h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 23	......	6 25	6 2	2 42 m 4 0 a	9 18 m 9 45 a
Sun. 24	Sexagessima Sunday....	6 25	6 2	3 23 m 5 15 a	10 14 m 10 55 a
Mon. 25	......	6 24	6 3	4 22 m 6 46 a	11 24 m ......
Tues. 26	......	6 24	6 3	5 59 m 8 15 a	0 36 m 0 49 a
Wed. 27	......	6 23	6 4	7 50 m 9 23 a	2 20 m 2 18 a
Th. 28	Enlish Mail Expected...	6 22	6 4	9 12 m 10 8 a	3 34 m 3 24 a

THE GREAT MEETING ON THE LICENCE TAX.

In the Press,

A FULL REPORT of the Proceedings of the Meeting held on Tuesday last will be published by us in Pamphlet form, for which orders may be now registered. Price per copy, Rupee One.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HIGHAM—February 13th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr T Higham, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.
KEDDIE—February 17th, at Darjeeling, the wife of J Keddie, Esq. of a daughter.
LEMASE—February 16th, at Belgaum, the wife of the Rev E LeMase, London Mission, of a son.
MORAN—February 7th, at Dibrugarh, the wife of F C Moran, Esq., of a son.
TOWNSEND—February 13th, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major S C Townsend, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FIELD—DAVIES—February 12th, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev Henry Pope, Frederick Field, Punjaub Commission, to Lucy Linwood, eldest daughter of the Rev Watkin Davies, Rector of Edgecott, Bucks.
LYNCH—GIB—February 13th, at Madras, at St George's Cathedral, by the Ven Archdeacon Drury, A H C Lynch, Captain, 48th Regiment, to Eliza Alice, second daughter of Colonel W A Gib, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

HOLROYD-DOVETON—February 17th, at Pondicherry, the wife of James A Holroyd-Doveton.
HUSBAND—February 17th, at Ajmere, John William, son of John and Isabella Husband, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, aged 9 months.
FORBES—February 19th, at Allahabad, the beloved wife of H F Gordon Forbes, Rifle Brigade, aged 22 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

THE difficulty about the occupation of Gallipoli turns out, as we supposed it would, to have been a matter of minor importance. Russia pretended, after the appearance of British men of-war in the Dardanelles, to be afraid that British troops might be landed to seize the Gallipoli Peninsula; and she required a promise from England not to touch this coveted piece of ground so long as the Russian troops refrained from approaching either shore of the Dardanelles. England, of course, could have no objection to give such a pledge, as she does not wish to take Turkish territory by violence, and only sent her Fleet into the Dardanelles to check Russia, and so the negotiations on this point were quickly brought to an end. No anxiety as to the issue of the negotiations has been felt for a moment in England, it being well understood at home that, as soon as the Russians gave way so far as to withdraw their troops from Constantinople, the real obstacle to the maintenance of peace was removed. Our London correspondent enabled us to publish this decisive news last Tuesday morning; and it will be now generally acknowledged that his telegram as to the certain effect of the retirement of the Russian troops from Constantinople was absolutely correct. The Ministerial statement in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday evening have but formally confirmed his anticipations of the previous Monday.

A new cause for anxiety is, however, created by the report that Russia demands the surrender of the Turkish fleet, and that Turkey refuses to comply with this demand. It is too late for the Turks to declare that they will not execute the terms of peace, now that they have made over their chief fortresses to the Russians; but we should think it doubtful if England would view with indifference the transfer to Russia of a powerful ironclad squadron, ready to sally out of the Black Sea as soon as the Straits are opened. This condition of the Treaty of Peace has been hinted at, but never before disclosed, and we may expect that England will support [illegible] give effect to it.

As might have been expected, the *Pioneer* has shown itself eager to seize the chance of recovering a little of its lost influence by abusing the non official community of Bombay for wishing that the official class should be made to pay a fair share of taxation. Our contemporary begins by completely misrepresenting the object of the great public meeting held in this city on Tuesday last. He says that the meeting was held "to oppose the new financial measures "of Government so far as they affect traders," and that "it is not pleasant to see the subject "dealt with in this sectional spirit." We might reply that it is deplorable to see a journal which enjoys, we believe, a considerable circulation, showing such a reckless anxiety to calumniate the citizens of Bombay. Not only did the commercial classes of this city, in their petition to Parliament, say that they took it for granted fresh taxation was expedient, and "cheerfully accepted" their own liability to bear a share of the burden of such taxation, but they declared it to be their opinion that the land is already overtaxed, and that the non-agricultural classes may fairly be required to make good the existing deficit in the finances. All the speakers at the meeting took the same line. Some of them criticized the arguments of Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton, and contended that no case had been made out to justify the addition to the Salt Duty and the levying of a Licence Tax in this Presidency; but this point was not pressed, and the unanimous sentiment of the meeting was that the determination of the Government to form a National Insurance Fund against Famine should be received in a loyal and respectful spirit, and that the efforts of the public of Bombay should be limited to requiring all classes of the community to contribute towards this Fund. It proves how hateful opposition of any kind is to the official class, when the *Pioneer* is put up to denounce citizens who have the audacity to ask that they should be fairly taxed as "dealing with the question "in a sectional spirit." We should have thought that the boot was on the other leg, and that it was for the people who claim exemption from taxation to establish their title to such a "sectional" privilege. The *Pioneer* may perhaps plead that it had only a telegraphic report of the meeting to go upon, and did not know what the Bombay petitioners really prayed for, but in that case it should have held its tongue, and not made a most offensive and unjust imputation on the loyalty and love of fair play of the inhabitants of this city, merely to gratify the animosity with which a few stiff-necked and spiteful civilians regard every expression of public opinion in India.

As the exemption of the professional class is not defended even by the *Pioneer*, and such letters as reach us on the subject only aim at offering a justification of Sir John Strachey's conduct in exempting officials, we need not undertake the easy task of showing that there can be no reason, except the caprice of an absolute Government, for making a distinction, as regards the payment of a modified income tax, between the lawyer and the merchant, the doctor and the tradesman. Nor will we pause to discuss the elements of political economy with ingenuous critics who imagine that traders can invariably recover from the general public to whom they sell their goods any taxes they may be required to pay to the State. We pass on to consider the special case of officials, and the statement now boldly made on their behalf by the *Pioneer* that "the European official is a "man brought out to this country to do "certain work for Government, and that "Government has no right to cut his pay on "the pretence of equalising taxation. "The official, when making his original bargain, did not undertake to come out to "this country to contribute to its revenue, but "merely to give it service in return for defined "sums of money that cannot fairly be curtailed in the way proposed" Sir John Strachey must surely wince at seeing the logical tendency of his financial policy thus impudently exposed. He himself shrank from openly claiming for the class to which he belongs, and which has the power of taxation entirely in its own hands, the right to tax other people without even contributing a penny out of their own pockets towards the support and defence of the State. He, however, practically affirmed the justice of such a claim by his Famine Budget, and he should not be surprised to find the doctrine of official exemption from the most serious obligations of citizenship deliberately preached by the newspaper which tries to ingratiate itself with the Services by flattering all their foibles and upholding their interests against those of all the rest of India. But the slightest consideration will show that a claim, which, if it could be rightly asserted, would be a grave political danger, since it would separate the official class from the community at large and deprive it of all sympathy with the tax-payers as regards careful administration and retrenchment of expenditure, is in reality quite preposterous, and opposed to all established precedents. It is incorrect to say that servants of the Indian Government come out here with salaries absolutely fixed for the work they are appointed to do, and that it is a breach of faith to cut down those salaries by forcing officials to pay taxes. Every European who comes out to India knows that his income will necessarily vary, not only with the rates of exchange, but with the amount of the indirect taxation levied on the food and wine he consumes, and the clothes he wears in India. The argument of the *Pioneer* would justify an official in demanding an allowance from the State whenever he paid four annas extra for a tin of sardines or a bottle of beer. The fact is, all these official salaries are fixed, subject to the ordinary fluctuations of prices and to the taxes which the State may find itself compelled from time to time to impose. The general theory as to the scale of pay for Government servants is that it should bear a certain proportion to the incomes of men engaged in business or practising a profession; and if, whenever a national emergency arose, the trading and professional classes alone were taxed, the incomes of the official class remaining untouched, it is obvious that this proportion would be destroyed, and that the ultimate result of such a financial policy would be to confiscate the wealth of the whole country for the benefit of public servants.

But, to quote a precedent which seems to us absolutely conclusive as to the liability even to direct taxation of Indian officials, we may point out that, except the comparatively small number of men who can count twenty years' service, all the civil and military officers now serving in this country came out here after the imposition of Mr. Wilson's Income Tax, which was levied on official incomes. Civilians and military men who were in the country in 1860 loyally admitted the fairness of the claim made upon them, as inhabitants of India, to pay part of the cost of the suppression of a rebellion which they had worked almost as energetically and successfully to overcome as the heroes of our day have exerted themselves to overcome the Famine. Now, it is quite clear that any European official who made his bargain to come out to this country and do certain work after 1860 did so with the full knowledge that his income would be liable to the payment of income-tax. The repeal of that tax a few years ago was, therefore, a boon for which he should have been most grateful, not a right to which he had an absolute claim, and the State would not be going in any way beyond the terms of its original bargain with him if it made him pay an income-tax again. The *Pioneer* pretends that the great officials at Calcutta will not impose an income-tax, because that tax affords room for much corruption and oppression among the native subordinates charged with putting it in force. But this excuse is a piece of shameless hypocrisy. The new Licence Tax, which goes down to incomes of Rs. 100 a year, may be quite as corruptly and oppressively worked as the income-tax, and its framers were evidently thinking more of sparing the rich than the poor when they passed it. No doubt, the *Pioneer* is more shameless in its advocacy of official privileges than the members of the Legislative Council at Calcutta could dare to be; but the appearance of the article on which we have commented will draw public attention at home to the secret influences which have been at work to lead the Finance Minister of India to pass measures of class legislation which have excited just discontent throughout the whole country.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 1.

A DISCUSSION has been raised here about Egyptian finance, which has had the effect of bringing Mr. Goschen into the field, not only to vindicate himself against a charge of having been grievously mistaken in his estimates, but to give his opinion about the conduct of the Khedive. The point is that the actual receipts of revenue paid into the hands of the Comissioners last year are much below what was expected and what was fixed upon as necessary to pay full interest on the debt; and it follows that, if this result has been honestly arrived at, the interest will have to be reduced to the limit which Egypt can pay. But has it been honestly arrived at? Mr. Goschen explains the deficiency in various ways. The revenue of the year before contained a large sum out of the 1877 revenue anticipated: that is, collected before the time; and it has now been determined to abandon this vicious practice and make each year account for strictly its proper revenue and no other. This one item is supposed to explain a full million sterling of the deficiency. Next, there were various arrears of debt from 1876 which were discharged in 1877; there was a war tax, and of course the depression in trade accounted for a good deal. But after making all these allowances Mr. Goschen admits that much is still in doubt, and he says that enquiries are being prosecuted at Cairo on the subject. He does not say, but it is openly said here, that part of the deficiency is due to the disingenuous trickery of the Khedive himself, who is charged with having caused hints to be privately given to the collectors to be less diligent than usual in their functions, with the distinct purpose of thereby bringing about a state of matters which would give him a pretext for turning round to the Commissioners and claiming that Egypt could not pay the full interest on the Unified Debt. It is very shocking to think, but such is indeed the opinion entertained here by many persons, including even the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which so long championed the Khedive's cause with rare ability and disinterestedness. If it should prove to be true, a complete revulsion of feeling will take place here, and the Khedive will be universally condemned. The thing seems hardly credible; for there is no doubt that the long controversy about Egyptian finances had worried him beyond measure, and that he was delighted at the prospect of relief which Mr. Goschen's plan held out. He has not displayed any restiveness under European interference; quite the opposite; for he himself is increasing the number of European administrators every day. Moreover, he is intelligent enough to know that his rule will be best established by the practice of good faith, particularly towards Englishmen in whose friendship he has always trusted. The idea here, however, among his detractors is that he is simply trying to accumulate an enormous fortune, which amounts already, it is alleged, to forty millions sterling, against the inevitable day when he will have to give up Egypt altogether. This, too, is incredible; for he is ambitious of founding a dynasty, and is contracting alliances and engagements with England mainly for this purpose. If, therefore, it really prove to be the case that the Khedive is trying by so palpable a trick to shuffle out of his compact with the bondholders it will doubtless be found that the real reason is a determination to husband the resources of the country for the trial which he may think is close at hand, occasioned by the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. It must be remembered, too, that after the way in which the Khedive has been assailed here for the last year or two, with the persistent misrepresentation of acts and motives, and the constant charges made of the basest intentions, he may be less heedful than he would otherwise have been as to his proceedings, and may think that it does not matter what he does, as he will be equally abused in any case. However it be, the discussion has been raised and will now go on until the points in question are satisfactorily settled. I imagine the mere fact of the discussion will suffice to mend matters, and that the Khedive, if he has really contemplated any underhand dealing, will draw back in the face of the suspicions now aroused and expressed. Meanwhile, a Commission has been appointed at Cairo to examine into the whole subject, and although Mr. Goschen protests against its constitution, still, if it is well selected, its investigations cannot but do good.

The new Swiss tariff on cotton and other goods, to which I referred some time ago, has now been made public. It turns out to be more hostile to the manufactures of Alsace than to those of England, but is, nevertheless, a retrograde step. The addition to the duty on cotton yarns averages about 7 per cent; on cotton goods there is hardly any change; but on muslins, woven coloured goods, prints and velvets the duty is in some cases fully half as much again and on others it is almost doubled.

As another sign of the times, let me note that Austrian prints of excellent quality are now offered in Manchester at very moderate prices. Here is a new competitor.

The American newspapers still contain reviews of the operations of their cotton and woollen manufacturers last year, and the report they give is generally favourable. Not only have bankruptcies been rare, but fair profits have been realised. The exigencies created by the panic of 1873 made it necessary that goods should be produced at a cost which was deemed impossible before that year, yet the manufacturers have been taught how to do it, and it is asserted that more goods are now produced in the Eastern States than in any of the prosperous years which preceded the panic. In the last crop year the cotton manufacturers of New England consumed 203,000 more bales of the raw material than in the year preceding. The exports of cotton goods from New York and Boston in 1877 showed an increase of 700 per cent. over 1872. Not only has China greatly extended her purchases of American cotton goods, but South American has bought much larger quantities than ever before. The situation is also regarded as promising for the future. Prices of labour and of the raw material are greatly reduced, and may be regarded as moderate even when compared with twenty years ago, while the cost of living is much less than it was in the years of the inflation period, that is, prior to 1873. This summary, which the Americans themselves give, is a confirmation of what I stated some time back, that our pushing cousins had adapted themselves to the new condition of things, while we had not. *Our* goods are not produced at a price thought impossible in 1872, and certainly wages and the price of the raw material are anything but "quite moderate even when compared with twenty years ago." So that the competition we are encountering is intelligible enough.

On this question of American exports and competition an odd correction has just been administered by an American to an ill-informed Englishman. In the recent wages disputes all over Lancashire, which are still unsettled, the artisans' advocates sought to show that no reduction was wanted, and that the idea of American competition was only a bugbear. One of them, a Mr. Birtwistle, carried on a long correspondence on the subject in the Manchester papers, and published a circular professing to give a table of the exports of cotton goods from the United States. He carried the totals down to 1875, beginning with 1865; but there he stops; showing that in 1875 the declared value of these exports was only £848,000, less than in 1867, 1868, or 1869. An American now writes from Boston to say that it is a pity Mr. Birtwistle stopped at 1875 because the returns for 1876 and 1877 too have been published, and what do they show? "The value in 1876 was £1,544,596; in 1877, £2,047,168, or double what it had been in any previous year" Now, this correction, although it seems a minor matter, is really important, for it exactly confirms the statement I have given above, that it was only lately when the American manufacturers had succeeded in reducing cost of production, that the operations to foreign markets revived on a systematic scale.

It is quite certain that if the Americans mean to push the foreign markets they are not likely to be prevented by the return of harmony between the English manufacturer and his hands. Nothing is yet settled in Lancashire, and to all appearance the grounds for a fresh dispute will be laid to-morrow at a Wages Conference, which will meet in Blackburn, attended by delegates from all parts of the country to decide upon the future course of action of the operatives. Now, these men have got it into their heads that the chief cause of the present depression is the fear of war, and they have mischievous and malignant advisers not only among themselves but in the London press, who encourage them in this false notion, and utilise the misconception of their own making for a political end—that is, to get up a clamour in Lancashire against war. The consequences are twofold: for first an appearance of craven selfishness is given to the working class movement for peace, which misleads foreign States and betrays British interests; and next the artisans are induced to reject a reduction of wages when they think the causes that make it necessary are so transient. Of all the falsehoods disseminated by the Russian agents in this country none more impudent was ever started than this, that the cotton trade is languishing because of the war. It began to fall off not only before the war, but even before the Eastern Question was raised; in other words, before the summer of 1875, when the collapse from the inflation period was fully established. However, the story answers its purpose with men whose interests it apparently suits to have it believed, and this difficulty the manufacturers have to face in the coming negotiations. It is impudently stated that the War credit to be moved has paralysed the cotton trade, and has rendered necessary a reduction of 10 per cent. instead of the 5 per cent. wanted at the end of last year; and this misrepresentation is used for political objects, the result being that the men, taking their masters at their word, will demur to any concession and will clamour for peace as the right mode to make their refusal effectual.

The Bank rate was reduced to 2 per cent. yesterday, the terms in the open market being lower still, namely, 1⅝ or 1¾. The downward movement will help the Bank of England to some business, because it is now beginning, by means of the revenue collections, to get a greater command of the market, but otherwise it will have no effect beyond stimulating the outflow of gold, which is certainly not a desirable object. It is not cheaper money which trade wants, but orders for goods, and these are deferred for reasons which I need not repeat. As regards the silver agitation in America, complications are promised, the import of which it is difficult to measure. Both Houses of Congress will pass the Bill making silver an unlimited legal tender, and the President, with the Secretary of the Treasury, are now reported to be less sound on the gold question than has all along been thought. The strength and universality of the movement, in fact, have fairly staggered them. Such being the case, it has occurred to members of the Senate, who have been opposing the Silver Bill, that it would be a good plan to conciliate the silver interest on one hand, and the enemies of a depreciated currency on the other, by increasing the quantity of silver in the dollar to be coined. The Bland Silver Bill originally made the proportion 412½ grains to the dollar, with unlimited right of coinage; but one member of the Senate proposes to make it 420 grains and another 434 grains. The idea is, if either of these limits is accepted, that dollars would be in strong demand for trade purposes and for export, so that the price of the metal would rise accordingly and a parity be established between it and gold. It never seems to have occurred to persons who take this view that if silver is raised in value the main object of those who form the bulk of the silver agitators will not be gained, and in that case the agitation will simply take a new departure. What the West and South want is not an equal, but an irregular, double currency, one metal so far depreciated as to enable them, if they see fit, to pay off their debts much cheaper. *They* do not want to raise the price of the commoner metal, as the silver miners do; they will, if they can, keep it down at least 10 per cent. under that of gold, believing that they will thus save 10 per cent. on all their debt, national, municipal, and private. If they are disappointed in this, they will then want the option of paying in depreciated paper, and if that resource, too, fails them by an early and easy resumption of specie payments, they will fall back upon some other device. The real, though unavowed, craving is for partial repudiation. That is the disquieting feature of the situation, and American statesmen profess themselves astonished and not a little alarmed to see the depth and intensity of this feeling. What will cure it is not a mere re-adjustment of the currency, which must leave the burden of debt virtually untouched, but a general revival of trade, which, by increasing the prosperity and resources of the community, will prevent the burden from being felt.

The Comptoir d'Escompte, at its meeting in Paris yesterday, declared a dividend of 40 francs per share, including 15*f*. paid in August last on account. The net profit of the year was stated at 6,420,675 francs. This establishment must have done a good deal of lucrative business in connection with the recent re-arrangement of the Egyptian Debt on the basis laid down by Mr. Goschen.

Your readers may remember the "Ottoman Defence Loan" brought out about a month or six weeks since, the security of which was to be the surrendered portion of the Egyptian Tribute, amounting to nearly £280,000 a year. I mentioned this at the time as one of the safest stocks in the entire list, though of course hardly anybody subscribed to it, the political outlook being then so black. Well, the Tribute for this loan has been regularly remitted to the Bank of England, and now it is stated officially that more than three-fourths of the sum required for the April dividend has already been received here. When peace is established, as is now likely, this loan will at once find its way to the Stock Exchange, and be gradually taken up at a considerable premium by people who would not touch it hitherto.

Stock Exchange prices are all rampant this afternoon on the rumour that an armistice has been signed. There has been much shuffling on the part of Russia, but it is hoped she has now been brought to book.

MR. TALBOYS WHEELER'S "HISTORY OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI."

THE peacock is a splendid bird, but when he exercises his voice admiration for him is apt to be abated. We mean to apply this illustration to the volume now before us. It is a splendid—nay, a gorgeous book. Placed on a drawing-room table, it would be certain to attract attention from every person entering the room. It is great in length and breadth and considerable in bulk. The leaves are gilded. The binding is purple cloth stamped in ingenious designs on both sides, which are alike, excepting that on the upper, the designs are gilded, while they are plain on the lower. The border on this upper covering is a broad chain with flowers at short intervals entwining the links, and the centrepiece is an illustration of the emblazoned banner which the principal native chiefs received from Her Majesty, through Lord Lytton, at the Assemblage. "Empress of India" is written on the flag in three languages, and the scroll beneath contains "Regina et Imperatrix" in startling letters. The title of the book is also printed in great letters, together with the name of the author, who appears to be very proud of his work, for the name of "J. Talboys Wheeler" is stamped on every coign of vantage outside the book and inside it, while several pages at the end of the narrative are filled with newspaper extracts bearing upon the genius and learning of 'Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler.' Seeing that Mr. Wheeler has been liberally paid by the Government of India to bring out a history of the Imperial Assemblage, it might have been considered advisable by him to leave his puffs out of the book, because they really have nothing to do with Her Majesty's assumption of the imperial title. We presume he considered that if his book immortalised the Queen and the Imperial Assemblage, it ought also to immortalise the name of J Talboys Wheeler. As it is extremely improbable, however, that it will achieve that result, perhaps no great harm has been done by the personal appendix which the historian has attached to it.

Having described the outside of the book, we shall proceed to do the same for the inside. The letter-press is beautiful. Each ample page is bordered by a line of red, and reminds us somewhat of Sheridan's neat rivulet of text meandering through a wide meadow of margin The illustrations consist principally of photographs. The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of the Queen; further on, there is a good picture of Lord Lytton, though there is a mystery about the position of his left leg which we can only explain by the supposition that he is double-jointed from the knee downwards. There is a large coloured picture of the Imperial Assemblage itself, which, though smudgy and ridiculously loud in colour, gives a very good idea of the character and splendour of the scene. There is a beautifully executed copy of the medal which was struck in commemoration of the assumption of the new title, and the same remark may justly be applied to the picture of the banner which the Queen presented to the Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and the principal chiefs of India. There are portraits of eleven native chiefs scattered throughout the book, but as they bear no direct reference to any part of the letter-press, we are at a loss to explain their presence except on the theory that the native chiefs who are thus honoured may be induced to buy several copies of the book. There are also photographs of places in and around Delhi, a beautifully executed map of India, and a lithographed plan of the old fort of Madras. Thus far we have described the general appearance of Mr. Wheeler's peacock, and it is with reluctance that we feel compelled to say something about the peacock's voice.

If we were asked to name candidly the worst book we ever read, we should hesitate before refusing to give the preference to Mr. Wheeler's "History of the Imperial Assemblage." The style is execrable. Page after page of chopped sentences, tedious narratives, doses of platitudes, a wearisome iteration of pretentions to vast profundity, irrelevant prosing about sons of the "glorious god of day" and the moon—excepting the gilt and the pictures, these are the principal characteristics of Mr. Wheeler's new book. Our readers probably made the acquaintance in their early childhood of a style of literature that had been specially designed not to overtax their callow brains. "Jack is a good boy. He went out for a walk. He turned round. He came back again. He caused his mother joy. Therefore Jack was a good boy. We should all do as Jack did." There are pages of Mr. Wheeler's book that painfully recal this eulogium and description of Jack's feats. Let us take a few sentences at random.

> "The history of India before the advent of the British power tells of the rise and fall of three great Empires—the Rajput, the Muhammadan, and the Mahratta. Each in turn was a paramount power. Each in turn was broken up into small kingdoms, which became feudatory states of a new Empire. The native princes of India are for the most part representative of these by-gone empires."

The last of these snipped sentences is ridiculous. A native prince might represent a dynasty of a by-gone empire, but we think he would find it difficult to represent the Empire itself. If Mr. Wheeler meant to say that the present native princes are for the most part representatives of the dynasties of former empires, we do not agree with him, the majority of the chiefs of the present day being mushroom growths out of the deeds of Mahratta or Mahomedan freebooters. Take this other specimen of the "Jack was a good boy" style :—

> "Rama was married to the beautiful Sita. He won the hand of Sita by stringing a great bow which no one else could bend. Sita went into the jungle with her husband. The pair went towards the south. They were entertained by different Brahman hermits. They encountered demons of various kinds. Ravana, king of the demons, was enamoured with Sita. He carried Sita away to his palace at Lanka, the modern Ceylon. He could not prevail on Sita to be his wife. She was ever faithful to her husband. Rama was in sore distress."

And so on. Here is another extract from page 16 :—

> "The Chinese pilgrim dwelt for a long time in a vast monastery at Nalanda. The ruins of the monastery are still to be seen. It was a Buddhist University. Ten thousand Buddhist monks and novices were lodged within its walls."

We have given some fair specimens of the style and could give many more even worse, but as we have read Mr. Wheeler's laborious and turgid work through, we know what sufferings we should be inflicting on our readers if we published any more extracts from it. There is not a picturesque line in the whole book, although the subject was one upon which nothing but great ingenuity could have prevented a historian from writing picturesquely. It might have been thought that the Maculay-out-Maculayed style adopted by Mr. Wheeler would have prevented him from committing faults in tautology; but he is just as redundant as though he had attempted to write the longest sentences known to literature. With all his ostentatious pretensions to great precision, he deals in the largest generalisations and is frequently wrong in facts. In his chapter on Mahratta India, he says, "the chain of mountains known as the Western Ghats runs from Guzerat to Goa." A look at the map would have shown him that the Ghats extend to Travancore, and can only be said to have finally disappeared at Cape Comorin. Goa is described as an island "off the west coast of India." It is nothing of the kind.

The plan of Mr. Wheeler's history is quite as objectionable as his style. He attempts to sketch Rajput India, Muhammedan India, Mahratta India, and British India; but excepting that in a most uninteresting style this arrangement has enabled him to state a few facts which any ordinary student of Indian history ought to know, we do not see what advantage it possesses. What specific influence on the Imperial Assemblage of 1877 can the ancient history of Rajpootana, or the invasion of India by Alexander, or the descriptions given of India by Megasthenes, or the decrees of Asoka, be supposed to have? What have the decay of the Hindoo *régimes*, of the Mogul Empire, or the rise and fall of the Mahratta hosts to do with the assumption by Her Majesty of a title which was only taken to frighten the Russians? It is true that all these events are links in a chain which ends with the declaration of British sovereignty in India; but if Mr. Wheeler were determined to write about everything connected with that event, no matter how remote, he might just as well have given a description of the Norman Conquest, which doubtless had something to do with the subsequent conquest of India by England; or he might have gone still further back into the caverns of the past and sketched the history of Adam and Eve, as it is tolerably certain that if these personages had never existed Queen Victoria would not have been able to have an Imperial Assemblage held either in this country or any other. If Mr. Wheeler's sketchy history of former Indian *régimes* had contained any new fact or any profound deduction from the history of the past, it might have been pardoned; but as it is only old news badly re-hashed, it follows that a great deal of paper, ink and money has been wasted in preparing his expensive and luxurious volume. There was plenty in the Imperial Assemblage itself and the events immediately connected with it to give a skilful writer a good opportunity of making up a book as large as this and much more entertaining; but the mass of extraneous matter which Mr. Wheeler has gathered together, with the idea of "leading up" to the ceremony performed at Delhi on the first day of 1877, has compelled him to miss much that was worth writing about in connection with that event. The chapters relating to the Assemblage at Delhi and the actual Proclamation are bald and meagre to a degree; in fact, they give one the idea that the work has been "scamped" and finished in a hurry. We have seen it stated by some one who has disguised an honest opinion about Mr. Wheeler's book that his account of the proceedings at Delhi will compare favourably with the descriptions written by any of the special correspondents. Our experience differs from this. We do not think there was a special correspondent at Delhi who did not succeed in writing a better description of the Assemblage than Mr. Wheeler has been able to write in his leisure. The inaccuracies he commits, when he descends to original descriptive work, are simply astonishing.

Time after time, Mr. Wheeler attempts by irritating platitudes to justify the wisdom of holding the Imperial Assemblage in 1877. When the East India Company had delivered over the Empire to the British Government, the title might have been assumed; but the sensitive and nice-souled historian thinks that that moment would have been inopportune. "It would have perpetuated the memory of the foulest event in the annals of British India." He preferred the Assemblage to be a "festival of peace." Mr. Wheeler does not see that immediately after the close of the Mutiny would have been the proper time for the assumption of the imperial title, because the natives, defeated, could not have expected less from even the most magnanimous victors; while, on the other hand, assuming the title when there was no political excitement, was the very way to create political excitement. Besides, why should Englishmen be so water-mouthed in talking about the Mutiny? It was a foul enough transaction, to be sure, but Englishmen did not commit it; they put it down and punished it. Men like Lord Lytton and Mr. Wheeler go through the world with their hands to their mouth crying, "hush, don't allude to 1857, or you will hurt the feelings of the natives." What have Englishmen to be afraid of? Did *they* commit the murder? Such opinions as Mr. Wheeler's, that it was good to hold the Assemblage in 1877 because it would not remind the natives of what he describes as their "foul deed," simply disgusts us. It is of a piece with a namby-pamby, ultra-sentimental, super-sensitive policy which we are sorry to see some statesmen now-a-days invariably using whenever they think they can gain the empty admiration of glib Baboos, Parsees, or Brahman kharbarees in native courts. Mr. Wheeler says, "In India ancient foes have become staunch friends. The old wars are forgotten." What rubbish this is! The majority of the native chiefs hate each other with as much cordiality as of yore, and old wars are not forgotten, for their traditions linger in the hearts of patriotic natives, and many a chief would like to emulate the deeds done by natives long ago—if he dared. "The Imperial Assemblage had become a necessity." Why? It has made no difference to India. "The Ruling Chiefs had long accepted Her Majesty as Empress of India. They were thoroughly familiar with the title, and gladly hailed its official adoption." We have no genuine evidence that they did anything of the kind, but if they were familiar already with the title, where was that "necessity" which Mr. Wheeler writes so weakly-emphatically about? The Imperial Assemblage "was the only thing wanting to establish the reality of the British Empire in the hearts of the people of India as the representative of the imperial power which traces back its origin to Indra and the sun!" Again, what rubbish! There is much more of this kind of writing about the wisdom of the Assemblage, so we shall pass it over, and go on to his description of that event. Mr. Wheeler seems to have seen some remarkable things at Delhi. He saw Siamese in European uniforms. We did not. "Long lines of elephants were ranged here and there, arrayed *in* gorgeous trappings and howdahs." An elephant arrayed in a howdah would be worth seeing. He saw plumes—"some were composed of feathers." If he lives long enough, he will see ice composed of frozen water. He saw officers distinguished by breast and back pieces of burnished plate armour. "Besides the horses on which they rode, a large number of led horses were displayed at the different stations along the line." This sentence is a mystery. Did the led horses ride the other horses, or were the horses upon which somebody or other was riding displayed at the same time at different stations with "led" horses? The gold and silver guns of Baroda made a great impression upon poor Mr. Wheeler. "The idea was a mingling of the work of the jeweller with the most terrible of all weapons of war." It would bother a good metaphysician to say what kind of idea would be the product of such an extraordinary mixture. Mr. Wheeler is so overcome by the appearance of these guns that he always alludes to them with great dignity. They are either, "cannon of gold" or "cannon of silver," but never plain gold or silver guns. At the Jumma Musjid "there were assembled *all* the *Foreign Princes* and Governors of Foreign European Settlements in the East." For our part, we omitted to notice there the Emperor of China, the Shah of Persia, and the Ameer of Cabul. Mr. Wheeler finds it "difficult to describe the effect produced by the succession of sights and surprises—horse, foot, and elephants!" We wonder whether the foot was a surprise or a sight, or whether the elephant was a surprise. It appears that "the elephant has been the symbol of sovereignty in India from the remotest antiquity. Indra, Rama, and Krishna all rode on elephants." These gentlemen sometimes rode horses, too, and wore sandals, so that perhaps horses and feet-covering are symbols of royalty also "from the remotest antiquity"—a fine-sounding expression that! But the most extraordinary mistake Mr. Wheeler makes—for we believe it is only a mistake—is calling Sir Richard Temple, Sir Henry Davis, and some other gentlemen "elephants," perhaps because the elephant is a symbol of royalty. Here is the passage:—"Three elephants were assigned to each province. There was Sir Henry Davis, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Staff; Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Cooper," &c. Elephants evidently filled up a large portion of Mr. Wheeler's mental windows. Here is a mysterious sentence. "At Delhi the European element found full expression even on the elephant." What is the European element here meant, and whose elephant was it that had to bear the "full expression?" All these questions we give up. Mr. Wheeler has a curious habit of calling each retired old prince a "pageant." We should have thought it about as easy for a single soldier to form himself into a hollow square as for one individual to become a pageant. We have already referred to Mr. Wheeler's redundancy notwithstanding his stertorous sentences, which must have made Lord Lytton's hair stand on end. Here is a very good illustration: The throne pavilion "was a hexagon; each of its sides was forty feet long; the whole was thus *about* two hundred and twenty-four feet round." Mr. Wheeler seems to have been in doubt as to how much six times 40 would make, but we are certain that if he had taken a little pains he would have found they make not *about* 240, but exactly 240. He speaks of something being "blue in colour," as if it could have been blue in anything else. The Viceroy's Proclamation, together with the Annexures, and the Queen's Proclamation are published twice in the volume in full.

We have now done with Mr. Wheeler's remarkable history of the Imperial Assemblage. We regret exceedingly that the task of describing that splendid event has been spoiled. Mr. Wheeler has written no description worthy of the name. Where is the personal appearance of our friend the Khan of Khelat and all his sirdars? Where is there an account of the remarkable conversation which the Khan and Lord Lytton had at their private interview in the Viceroy's Camp? Where is the death of poor Captain Clayton? Where, in short, are all the life and colour, the characters, the shades of character, the features of locality, that made up the Delhi Assemblage? They are not to be found in Mr. Wheeler's pedantic, snippety narrative. Lord Lytton should himself write the story of the Imperial Proclamation. Such a task would suit his genius well.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, FEB. 19.

I AM sorry to say that food grain is rising in price, and fears are entertained of hard times for the poor. At present grain is sold at the following rates per rupee :—Wheat 13 seers, bajree 13, dal 12, gram (big) 15, gram (small) 16, jowaree 17, rice (coarse) 11, and rice (fine) 8; water, too, is scarce in several wells which yielded an abundant supply of pure drinking water, and others are nearly drying up. The people have now to take a long trudge before they can get a sufficient quantity for their use.

We have experienced a change in the weather of late; the heat is beginning to be felt a good deal in the day.

SHORAPORE, FEB. 16.

MR. BEYNON, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Berar, having reported fairly on the working of the Nizam's Revenue Survey in the Aurungabad District, the Nizam's Government has wisely extended the survey operations, and has formed three districts—Aurungabad, Nuldrug, and Lingasoogoor; the latter to be supervised by a Mr. Kyte. The Government would do well were it to call for a report on the state of the Nizam's Public Works Department, especially on roads and communications, the greater portion of the Nizam's roads being in a disgraceful state.

I learn that Major A. Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent of the Nizam's Railway, intends proceeding to Europe shortly.

The future of this district looks rather gloomy. The hot season has commenced, and it will be a trying one till the monsoon sets in.

THE SAXON OPPRESSOR.—*Saxon Tourist*, "I suppose the English buy all the pigs that you wish to sell?" *Irish Peasant* : "They do. Bad luck to 'em, the toirants!"—*Punch*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ELLIGENCE

TELEGRAMS.]

Red Sea Cable.)

T OF THE GALLIPOLI QUESTION

LONDON, FEB. 21.

ouse of Commons to-night Sir Stafford
, in reply to a question respecting the
ions with Russia about the proposed oc-
n of Gallipoli, said the result was, that
had undertaken not to occupy Gallipoli,
Bulair Lines, or the Asiatic side of the Straits
he Dardanelles, whilst England on her part
d undertaken not to land any troops there. Sir
Stafford said it was probable that the additional Navy estimates would not now be required.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

In the Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question, said that the obstacles which threatened the meeting of the European Conference at Baden-Baden had been removed, and that it would assemble in about a fortnight.

THE VOTE OF SIX MILLIONS.

The Lords have passed the Bill for a supplementary vote of six millions sterling on account of naval and military preparations. Lord Beaconsfield said the money was required, seeing that the whole of Europe was armed to the teeth.

OBITUARY.—General Edward Messiter.

THE PORTE AND THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, FEB 22.

Several of the London papers to-day publish telegrams which assert that the Porte refuses to adhere to the peace conditions, including the surrender of the Turkish fleet to Russia.

OCCUPATION OF RUSTCHUK.

Advices have been received from Bulgaria which state that the Russians have occupied the fortress of Rustchuk.

EVACUATION OF ERZEROUM.

Latest advices from Armenia state that the Turkish troops have evacuated the fortress of Erzeroum.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Army Estimates for 1877 78 amount to £16,000,000, being an increase of £4,90,000 on those for 1876-77.

The increase is chiefly devoted to war material for the army.

The auxiliary forces are set down at £625,199.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam, with the outward English mails of 8th February, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 21, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 1/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110
Bar Silver	54⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12 400.000	Inc.	£200,000
Bills Discounted	£17 700,000	Dec.	£100 000
Bullion	£24,700 000	Dec.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 47⅜ per cent.

Arrival—Blenheim.
Departure—Ettore.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE 22ND FEB, 11-14 A.M.

Mail Steamer Poona, from Aden, arrived.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner British Burmah, has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Bayley as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary, has therefore been passed over. Arrangements for Mr. Thompson's successor have not yet been made.

INTIMATION has been made to us, that some articles have appeared in a Calcutta paper on an unpublished Minute of Sir Andrew Clarke's, which, it is stated, was a confidential one, and which is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Its publication was, therefore, unauthorised, and must have involved a breach of confidence, into which enquiry is being made. It is, we are told, specially to be deplored, as likely in this particular case to give rise to expectations which may very possibly never be realised.

WE understand that on the subject of the destination of candidates selected for the Covenanted Civil Service, the Secretary of State is in accord with the opinion lately expressed by the Government of India that every civil servant is bound to serve wherever the Government at any period of his career requires him to go. The Government of India will, therefore, probably lay this down as a general rule, which will be communicated to the candidates at the time of selection. The Secretary of State is further of opinion that no Civil Servant should be sent to outlying provinces until he has passed his departmental examination in his own Presidency. In the ordinary course, therefore, appointment to the Lower Provinces of Bengal includes liability to serve in Assam and Burma; to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, liability to serve in Oudh and Sind; to Madras liability serve in Burma, and to Bombay liability to serve in the Central Provinces.

RAJAH Sir T. Madava Row, Minister of the Baroda State, arrived at Madras on Tuesday last, after a brief visit to his children and friends in Travancore. He was to have left yesterday for Bombay and Baroda.

AFTER a series of investigations and trials extending over a period of nearly two years, the members of the Ordnance Select Committee have decided upon a form of 12-pounder field gun for Royal Horse Artillery and light field batteries in place of the present 9-pounders. It is a considerably more powerful and efficient weapon, and the carriage and equipment have been considerably lightened.

THE *Statesman* understands that the editorship of the *Calcutta Review* has been temporarily entrusted to Mr. Digby, of the *Madras Times*. Can this be true?

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Statesman* writes a playfully sarcastic letter on our Governor's movements and public utterances, which is worth reproducing:—"Sir Richard is off again. Little can be hoped from a Governor who goes flying about the country like this. It is said that he has gone to settle the Khandeish boundary dispute. I told you before that the Drainage Commission was all humbug, got up to hoodwink the public. It was all cut and dry,—what was to be done, long before it sat. As the Governor does not stay here more than a week at a time, it is impossible for him to go into matters of detail in connexion with Bombay. His Excellency last week attended the lecture on electricity. The discourse first put him to sleep, and then the experiments with the electric light woke him up. Our last good old Governor excelled at Badminton; the new, whatever he may fail in, is good at sleeping. I quaked for his head several times, and felt thankful when the electric blaze awoke him. Are these Calcutta manners, by the way? They are considered snobbish here. His speech at the University was not what was expected from a man who professes to be *so* practical. He seemed to stand up for University education, and imagines that the students will be quite content to be employed on small salaries in vernacular schools all over the Presidency, teaching classics to the ryots. It is reported that his Excellency was closeted with a learned local Professor for some hours a few days before this speech was delivered, and said Professor was heard to complain, that Sir Richard Temple sucked his (the Professor's) brains until he felt like a squeezed orange! It is to be hoped that the verdict won't be, "died of pip." It certainly means death to everything healthy in the way of needful education for the country."

WE fear that Mr. Jardine is hardly likely to find his new appointment a bed of roses, for already there are murmurs in the province at an outsider being appointed. This was, of course, to be expected, and we can only hope that he will be able by tact and courtesy to soften the ill-humour which is likely to greet his entrance on his new appointment. A Rangoon paper, which is the spokesman of disappointed officials on the spot, says, "It is stated by our contemporaries that Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, is to succeed Mr. Sandford as Judicial Commissioner of British Burma. As the appointment is the highest in the Judicial Department in Burma, we do not think it out of place to ask what are Mr. Jardine's qualifications and merits? Are there not officers in the Burma Commission who might have been appointed? We know of several who would have done credit to the position. It is not from a desire to complain, but from a feeling of dissatisfaction that we are led to make these remarks, as we observe that the Government of India has passed over several efficient officers to one of whom in justice to them, the vacancy ought to have been given, instead of to an outsider. It may be a very wise thing to import new blood; but where it is evidently with the object of undervaluing the abilities of men who have spent their lives in the country, we doubt the wisdom of such a policy. Mr. Jardine comes from a place where Burma is hardly known, and the habits of the people not known at all. We do not by this mean to say that Mr. Jardine is not an able man; we are not in a position to say that he is not, as we know nothing of him, but we do not approve of the action of the Government in getting men that are strangers to the country to sit in appeal over those who have been for years labouring in it, and are fully able to hold the appointment. Indeed, it must be discouraging to those who have laboured hard with a view of qualifying themselves for the position, to find that their rights and merits are overlooked, and one from a distance with no better qualifications appointed as the Appellate Judge over them."

WE see it stated that Sir Madava Row's watch and chain, presented to him by Lord Northbrook, were stolen from him on the third day of his arrival at Trevandrum. It seems that he was invited by his brother-in-law and son-in-law Mr. Ramnath Row to supper, and before the meals were ready, the vakil engaged the service of a few songsters to while away the time. The knight spent some time at this diversion, and when the hour arrived for supper he placed the watch, &c., in a private room. A goldsmith who was close by, and who was one of the songsters, had an eye on the watch, and before the meal was over he ingeniously stole the watch and made off. Information was given to the Town Magistrate, who was enquiring into the matter when the Assistant Superintendent of Police who was on his rounds happened to meet the goldsmith, and saw a bunch of keys with a gold chain attached to it, in the hands of the man. On being asked for them, the offender gave them up and made his escape. The police officer the next morning hastened to the Town Magistrate and related the whole story. The goldsmith was then arrested, when he made a full confession. The offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and two dozen lashes at the time of his liberation.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimates for the Tirhoot Railway. The total of these estimates amounts to Rs. 55,96,882, but from this has been deducted a sum of nearly Rs. 13,00,000, as representing that portion of the outlay on the temporary famine line, which was subsequently found to be incapable of being permanently utilized, and Rs. 3 00 000 as the cost of the ferry over the Ganges. The balance representing the cost of the permanent railway itself, is about Rs. 39,90,000. The cost per mile, therefore, is about £5,000.

COMMENTING on the Report of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-West Provinces and Oudh on trade with Thibet forwarded by the Government of India, we understand that the Secretary of State entirely approves of the policy determined on by the Government of India of encouraging this trade by allowing the importation of salt from Thibet to remain untaxed.

COMPLAINTS have been made in the press of the inefficient and dilatory character of the postal service between India and Ceylon; and it has been asserted that this is the case, in spite of the fact that there is railway communication from all parts of India to Tuticorin and steamers from that port to Colombo three times a week. The last statement is an error; between Tuticorin and Colombo there are only the weekly steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company, and occasionally those of another agency, which run at irregular intervals, about once a fortnight, with no fixed time-table and no fixed ports of calls. Enquiry has elicited the fact that no company is likely to undertake a regular service, daily or every other day, between Tuticorin and Colombo, except with such a subsidy from the Indian post-office as would cover their expenses—an outlay that would be out of all proportion to the object in view. At present the mails between India and Ceylon are carried by every available means, including the P. & O. vessels, the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, and those of the B. I. S. N. Company, besides a ferry service between point Calimere on the Indian side and Kaukesanturai on the Ceylon side. By the last named route only letters and newspapers (not packets or parcels) can be carried; and it is under the charge of the Ceylon Postal Deparment.

IN a letter from Melbourne we see it stated, that "a Bombay practitioner in the healing art, who has located himself in a Melbourne suburb, has been heavily fined by the Law Courts for practising as a Doctor of Medicine, his name not being included in the Medical Register of the Colony. The gentleman who is known as Vincent or Vinson Mohabbeer, has appealed to a higher Court against the decision, but I greatly doubt his success." This is, we believe, an assumed name for one with which Bombay is familiar.

THE committee on the police arrangement and frontier defence of the Peshawur Border have been sitting for several days, and it is believed that the final meeting was held on Saturday. The subjects which the committee have been directed to discuss are supposed to be as follows:—The nature of border defence; the possibility or propriety of arming village levies; the adaptation of the Derajat system of Frontier Militia to the Peshawar border, the duties to be performed by the police; the proportion of police to be employed on internal protection and border duties; the nature and amount of allowances, pay and arms of militia, police, and villages; the responsibility for passes of independent border tribes; the manner in which the principal Chiefs within British territory should be utilised; the control to be given to them over levies; the erection of towers and posts; and the desirability of disarming, more or less completely, the general population.

REGARDING the recent theft of rifles from the Rifle Brigade on the Shergosha Ridge, the manner in which it was committed shows that this distinguished regiment is not sufficiently cared for in the presence of an enemy. The General Order provides that every soldier should take his rifle with him to bed, and sleep with it under his arm. In contravention of this order the men had tied their rifles together to the tent pole by a boot lace, and had all gone to sleep. The thieves, who knew the habits of the soldier, came to the back of the bell tent which was near the edge of a ravine. One man crept in, untied the lace, handed the rifles to his comrades, and followed himself. The theft was committed without any one being awakened. The theft was a most audacious one, but it is not understood that the Jowakis had anything to do with it, though no doubt the rifles have found their way, ere this, into Afreedee hands.

THE deputations of the Pass and Hassankhel Afreedees came into Peshawar on Tuesday week, with Nawab Bahadur Shere Khan. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat had also arrived to be present at any discussions. The Lahore paper says, "The question to be decided is the attitude which the unconnected sections will assume to the Jowakis. The latter wished to dissolve their own tribal cohesion, and live among the Passmen and Hassankhel as their dependents. Should this be permitted, it would of course be necessary to hold the villagers responsible for the conduct of their tribesmen. But it is believed that the Punjab Government does not view this solution of their difficulty with any approval, for the reason that the Jowakis having disappeared, there would be no one with whom to make terms or arrangements for the future, and it is believed that great pressure will be brought to bear upon the uncommitted sections to compel the Jowakis to accept the terms which are now offered by the Government, should the Jowakis not be permitted to join the neutral sections of the Adamkhel. It is understood that they will either retire to the hills of Tirah or where other branches of the Afreedees have offered to allow them to settle. But it is not thought that they will really determine upon this, seeing that their own lands are far more valuable than any that they can obtain elsewhere. This is the present situation. The Government declares, 'We are quite ready to accept your submission and receive you as friends if you agree to our terms. But these are insisted upon, and until you do submit, we shall continue to occupy the Jowaki country and to maintain so much of the blockade as is necessary to prevent raids upon British territory.' There is, however, a reasonable hope that a satisfactory conclusion of the present arrangement may be reached, and that the Jowakis will submit. The best hope of this is seen in their present attitude of expectation. No attempt or outrages on British territory have been made since the Jirga came into Kohat, and the theft of Martini-Henry rifles on the Shergosha Ridge has been traced to camp followers of the Rifle Brigade. The neutral Jirgahs left Peshawur some days ago to try and compel the submission of the Jowakis to the Government terms. It is believed that they have the power to compel submission; but if not, the expulsion of the Jowakis absolutely from the Pass and Hassankhel limits will be insisted upon."

THE *Madras Mail*:—We understand that Sir Neville Chamberlain has submitted to Government a scheme for grading officers serving with native regiments which will come into force without delay. It is decided that officers serving in native regiments, holding the rank of Squadron and Wing Commander, shall be graded according to length of Regimental Service, but this rule is to be subject to modifications when army rank and the public interests call for special consideration. The cases of officers now on staff and detached employ, and who are not borne on the rolls of a regiment, but who must necessarily hereafter be posted to corps, will be specially dealt with. Officers will hereafter take rank and precedence regimentally according to their regimental grading; and temporary appointments in native regiments, will, in the same manner, be regulated by the regimental position of officers nominated to army or personal staff appointments, tenable for fixed periods, will be seconded. An officer thus seconded will continue to hold his position in the regiment, will be eligible for promotion, as if present with it, and revert to his regimental appointment on the expiration of his tour of staff service. The appointments of Commandants and Squadron and Wing Commanders are only to be held except in special cases, by officers of or above the rank of captain. The appointments of Adjutant and Quarter Master are only to be held permanently by Subaltern officers, and are to be vacated on the promotion of the incumbent to the rank of captain. A subaltern thus promoted may, however, under special sanction, if there is no qualified subaltern, wing or squadron officer in the corps, be allowed to retain his appointment provisionally, until a duly qualified subaltern officer is available in the regiment. Wing and squadron officers on promotion to the substantive rank of major will not in future be required to vacate their regimental appointments. The above rules do not necessarily affect present incumbents holding the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter Master until the captains vacate on attaining the rank of major on promotion in the regiment, or on completion of the five years' tenure of appointment.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—There is a great deal of nonsense written and spoken about Gallipoli, and the importance attached to the position is much exaggerated. Since Colonel Ardent and General Burgoyne surveyed the Peninsula and traced the "Lines" at Bulair an immense change has come over the powers of shipping, ordnance, and small arms, and "the Lines" have no longer the command and the power that were at one time with reason assigned to them. It is presumed that Gallipoli and the Lines at Bulair control the passage of the Dardanelles. It is only in one sense that they do so. It is quite true that if "the Lines" were held by a sufficient force of Infantry, covered on both flanks by a friendly flotilla, an enemy could not march down the Peninsula and take the works which cross their fire with those on the opposite shore at the entrance of the Dardanelles from the Ægean Sea; but there is no cover for "an army" behind them, and if an army were concentrated in the Peninsula south of Bulair there would not be food for it—*i.e.*, it would be necessary to feed it by sea. The trace of "the Lines" conforms to the ground which is high on the western side towards Saros, but there are several points to the north of "the Lines" whereon hostile batteries, even of field artillery, could be advantageously established. We do not believe that, as they are at present circumstanced, the Russians dream of going to Gallipoli, even if there were no Turks to defend it, because their occupation of Gallipoli would be a direct defiance to Great Britain in an attempt to control the Dardanelles, which could not succeed. There are no fortifications of any consideration at Bulair or Gallipoli, and if the Russians were to occupy either they could not prevent the landing of an enemy in the Bay of Saros in rear of them, any more than they could prevent the passage of the Dardanelles by ironclads or heavily-armed vessels. The Straits below Gallipoli open out towards Lampsaki opposite, and the water is deep enough at the eastern side to permit men-of-war to pass up and take positions which would enable them to search out "the Lines" nearly half way across the Peninsula, and the other half could be very much "worried" by vessels in the Gulf of Saros. The strong pentagon originally designed by General le Vaillant to crown the works was never completed. Suppose the Russians to come down on Gallipoli, and put them inside the Lines of Bulair, still they could not bar the Straits, for they have no heavy artillery nor torpedoes. They could get these, of course, in time, but it is not to be imagined that time would be given to them for the purpose; and these facts are quite well known, and may account for the declaration that they do not intend to go to Gallipoli. If the entrance to the Dardanelles is to be guarded, it is best done at the very place on the E. and W. shores, where the castles of Asia and of Europe and their auxiliary works are situated. A force supported by a fleet on both flanks would, however, be in a very commanding position against any assailant, coming from the north.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT.

IT will be remembered that the Popular Concerts which were given by the Organ Committee at short intervals until recently, had a high repute, and came to be regarded as an institution in Bombay, but for some reason they have lately been in abeyance. This has, we know, often been remarked upon with regret, for many enjoyed and found relief in the hour's music furnished "between the lights," and after the fatigues or *ennui*, as the case might be, of the day. If yesterday's concert is to be regarded as the revival of the Popular Concerts, and as the inauguration of a fresh series, we think every one present on this occasion will experience the keenest satisfaction, and anticipate their recurrence with deep delight.

It would be a pleasant duty to notice in detail the several artistes who contributed to render yesterday's Concert so grand a success, but as we only the other day expressed our estimate of the acquired powers and natural endowments of our more prominent local amateurs, nearly all of whom were heard yesterday, it is unnecessary now to say more than that estimate received ample confirmation from the enthusiastic plaudits and sustained expressions of delight with which every song was received. We must, however, make reference to a lady, well known in the mofussil as an accomplished singer, and just now passing through Bombay, who was induced, at a few hours' notice, to interpolate a song into the programme; and all who heard her will, we are sure, regret that she is not a "fixed star" in the musical firmament of Bombay. Possessing a pure and refined soprano register, exercised with finished style, the lady made a great impression upon the intelligent and appreciative audience. The "Ave Maria" of Schubert and the Cavatina from "Traviata," sung by a lady who made her *debut* to a Bombay audience, came, it was apparent, as a surprise to all present. The former was touchingly sung, and the latter was delivered with exquisite finish and dramatic energy, all sustained with a perfectly trained and very fine quality of voice. The programme was long and the customary hour had long passed, but the dense audience remained without the slightest sign of impatience until the programme had been executed to the very last note.

Madame Tasca assisted materially to render the Concert a success by her very skilful and admirable accompaniments to some of the songs, and the Organ Committee, we are desired to say, warmly appreciate her valuable services given on this occasion.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, FEB. 17.

SIR RICHARD MEADE has abandoned the idea of visiting the Berars. Brigadier-General Wright, C. B., is now at Ellichpore inspecting the Contingent troops at that station.

The cotton season is very promising; hundreds of coolies are to be seen cleaning cotton in the factories.

Reference has again been made to the Resident anent the want of medical attendance in Berar. This question has been raised so often that Sir Richard Meade remarked that he has had more trouble in Berar than in any other station he has been in, and he hoped that this would be the last complaint about medical attendance from Berar.

The weather has become disagreeably warm. I fear this will be a trying season both for man and beast. Water is already becoming scarce in some districts. I learn from Aurungabad that the supply is fast drying up, so much so, that the 3rd Cavalry and Artillery will move up into camp. Hingolee, another military station of the H. C., is also crying out for water, and articles of consumption are still selling at high rates.

The flight to the delightful clime of Chikalda is about commencing. Mr. Jones, the Commissioner, does not believe in "cool retreats," so he will remain at his post.

At last the dak bungalow close to the railway at this station is nearly finished; travellers will find it more convenient than the one in camp, which is about a mile and a half from the railway station.

Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Engineer, West Berar, now on furlough, will probably be posted to the Secunderabad Division.

THE LICENCE TAX—THE OFFICIAL SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No one may heed it, but I am of opinion that the inhabitants of Bombay are not acting wisely in the matter of the "Licence Tax."

I will not now discuss whether it is right or wrong to exempt official, professional, or other fixed incomes. Perhaps that will be noticed before I close.

Throughout the proceedings at the meeting of Tuesday, it has been assumed that the agriculturists are over-taxed. How so? It is said they pay the land tax, yielding over 20 million sterling, and are already over-burdened. But is that source of public income a tax? Government are the owners of the land and charge a rent for its use. I rent a house or I borrow money at interest. Can the rent or the interest in any sense of the word be called a tax? I pay either or both, for occupancy and for *my* private benefit. In like manner the agriculturist pays rent for the land he cultivates for *his* personal advantage. So far as the land revenue he pays is concerned, he pays no tax. Is the land rack-rented? I answer no; and make bold to affirm that, take India as a whole, the Government rent on the culturable area does not average one rupee an acre. What is the average in the United Kingdom? It is considerably more.

Next comes the "salt" tax. When the tax on salt in the North-Western Provinces was raised to Rs. 2 per maund (it is proposed to make it only Rs. 2½ in this Presidency), on enquiry I found that a native family of the peasant class consisting of five persons consumed in one year a quantity of salt, the duty on which would be above 5 annas and under 6 annas. Are our agriculturists so poor as not to be able to bear a burden of half a rupee or a shilling a year? The petty dealers or traders may be assumed to pay as much and no more.

What other *imperial* taxes do the above subjects of Her Imperial Majesty in India pay? The *Opium*? No; the Chinese pay that. The *Excise*? Yes, but it is in their own power not to pay this, by becoming tee-totallers, as millions, I dare say, are. The *Stamp*? No; except in certain conditions or circumstances. I class *Water* rent as not a tax, on the same grounds that I consider the *Land* Revenue not one. Then come the *Import* duties, the *Export* being re-couped by other countries, what portion of this is contributed by each family of 5 persons of the above two classes? Can any one show that it is more than four annas per annum? The *Postal* and *Telegraph* rates need not be taken into account, the latter never being resorted to by the peasantry and petty dealers, while the Post Office rates are so small in amount and so seldom used by them that this item too may be thrown out of any calculation.

From the above it will be seen that the poorer sections of our populations do not contribute more than 12 as. yearly to the imperial taxes per family of 5 persons. And, who will be so bold as to say that they are so poverty-stricken as not to be able to pay that and something more towards the "Licence" Tax.

That dealers or traders, moreover, do benefit by famines, we have illustrated in a local paragraph in your paper of the 20th inst. During the prevalence of the famine the poor sold their copper utensils, and now with improved circumstances are replacing them by new ones, in which a brisk trade is being carried on. Who derived benefit by the first sales and who benefit by the present purchases? The Government of India are not wrong in saying that (if not all, certain classes and not a few among) dealers and traders benefit by famines and should be taxed.

Now, a word about the exempted classes. Who pay per head the larger proportion of the Imperial taxes? Can it be doubted that they do? True, the merchants of imported goods and dealers in the products of the country have, of necessity in the first instance, to pay any taxes that are leviable; but do not the consumers of those goods reimburse them? And among the consumers the exempted classes are, without an exception, to be found. The merchant or dealer recoups himself; but the man on a fixed income has to bear the burden. Is this not the fact?

It would be interesting, if it could be ascertained, to know what amount of taxes, and if remittances are sent to families away, in the form of exchange, is paid by persons in India on incomes from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 monthly. Would it be too much to say that they pay more than 1 per cent. of such income? If those about to be called on to pay the "Licence Tax," already pay in *aggregate* more of certain of the imperial taxes than the exempted classes do, it is owing to their vast numbers, and not that they are more heavily taxed per head or family than the exempted classes On the contrary, the latter pay considerably more per head or family.

I don't mean to affirm that officials and others now exempted could not bear further burdens. Of course they could; and considering the complications in Europe, they may be called on to do so soon, and that heavily. Let us wait till then.

I will not further extend this letter, but will only add that if my feeble voice will be of any avail in reference to memorializing the House of Commons, I say emphatically "don't."

Bombay, Feb. 22. G.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words on the subject of taxing officials?

I presume it may be admitted that Government and its officials stand in the position of master and servant. Now, suppose a master engaged in business, and employing a large number of servants on fixed salaries, were to say to them, "The past year has been one of loss to me from the failure of trade. You have no doubt suffered severely yourselves, and have done your best to work for my interests, and especially for those whom I have placed in your care; I am, however, under the painful necessity of reducing your salaries all round to meet my expenses."

When similar steps are taken with workmen in Welsh collieries and in Lancashire mills, there is an immediate "strike," and with far less reason; for the workmen get higher wages when trade is brisk, and might justly consent to have them lowered when it is slack. The Government official, however, cannot afford to be independent; he cannot leave one master for another, nor seek employment in another place. He benefits in common with others when prices are low, but a surplus does not result in higher pay to him. Did Government give officials a bonus, as other masters do, when times are prosperous, there would be no ground of complaint. Again, officials are the servants of the public, of the traders, agriculturists, and professional men. Now, and during the past year they, in common with others, I presume, instead of lowering, raised the wages of their private servants, but they do not now propose, as the public is doing, to reduce their pay in order to reimburse themselves. Had it not been for the exertions of officials during the past year, I can assure you that not one single trader in the famine districts but would have been plundered of every grain of corn and every cowrie of money.

Officials are responsible, and traders and professional men are not, for the safety and comfort of the public. They collect the revenue, which is spent mostly for the benefit of the country; they arrange for the protection of property and for the safe conduct of trade; but they do not benefit one iota when commerce is prosperous, more than that they can procure some articles at cheaper rates. While merchants are making money, and raising the pay of their employés, who also benefit by lower prices, and while professional men find their returns increased, the official's pay remains the same. Raise his pay when times are good, and then get up meetings where all are of one mind and one class to mulct him when times are bad. OFFICIAL.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say one or two words on the subject of the Licence Tax?

1. Persons whose experience is local should be careful about generalizing, and it is dangerous to condemn a tax merely because it is unpopular in the Presidency town. From such experience as I have had, I say without hesitation that a Licence Tax is more suitable for the Mofussil than an Income Tax, but I can quite imagine that for the Presidency towns an Income Tax would be far the better of the two. Why must there be one measure of taxation for the Presidency towns and the Mofussil when the circumstances of each are so dissimilar?

2. As regards the Mofussil it is well to remember that this is no new measure, but a systematized revival of taxes or cesses which used to exist in British territory, and do exist at the present day in the adjoining territories of several Native States. There is hardly a trade that has not had its Licence Tax, from the money lender to the fisherman, while the agriculturist paid his share of the public burden in the Land Assessment. The so-called "Non-Agricultural Tax" of 1871 was also a clumsy attempt to revive these cesses, but it failed mainly because it fell on the agriculturist as well as on the trader.

3. Given a tax of this nature, I humbly think it would be illogical to require Government servants to pay a Licence Tax for carrying on the duties which the Government demands of them. With equal propriety every soldier might be required to take out a gun licence for the rifle which he is compelled to carry.

4. I do not enter into the question as to whether the official classes are entitled to any exemption from taxation. I need hardly say that in the Mofussil when the former "cesses" on trades existed, there was no cess on the servants of Government. If a more suitable tax were substituted for the new Licence Tax in the Presidency towns, the question would never arise there.

5. There are few district officers in this Presidency who during the late time of famine have not been called upon to do double work. Their health and strength has been severely taxed, and sometimes also their pecuniary means. Whether there is any probability of direct compensation being awarded for these additional services, I leave you, Sir, to determine. I do not say that any is asked, but is it due?

6. There are two sides to every picture. Your merchants speak in jealous terms of the official classes. Can you not conceive that the district officer, on visits to Bombay, few and far between, sighs on his return for the comparative comfort and luxury even of a merchant's? ASSISTANT.

Districts, Thermometer 100°, Feb. 21.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You hold large meeting and make great row because officials not taxed. I poor humble official and don't understand everything like you big non-officials (I think you call yourself this.) But one thing I want to know, you ever consider this way? If tradesmen taxed, they increase prices, and when such increased, then officials suffer. Why, then, you say officials not taxed? They are taxed *indirectly*. They must not pay double, *directly* and *indirectly*. You people, therefore, make noise and waste time and energy for nothing. Don't be jealous of officials. They suffer same as you if not more. Publish this and keep kind. I will be highly obliged. OFFICIAL.

P. S.—You send memorial to Parliament, officials must hold meeting to send counter-memorial.

. How absurd is the theory broached above by our correspondents that the ryots by paying rent to Government for the occupancy of their lands are placed exactly in the same position as private tenants to a landlord! Would a landlord allow his money to be used for the good of the community? Of course he would not, and tenants would be very much surprised if their rents were fixed at such a height as to defray the expenses of the general community. Yet this is what the supposed tenant the ryot has to do: he has not only to pay for famines, but also, by contributing the greater part of the revenues of India, to subscribe for the support of the general community!—ED. B. G.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I need not tell you that the working of the G. I. P. Railway is very unsatisfactory still, although there is no special famine traffic. The main reason seems to be that the company, hunting after an imaginary gain, employs a great number of trucks to send Warora coal all over their line. The consequence is that such trucks get only single freight, as they have to come up empty, whereas formerly they brought up coal from Bombay and took a return freight of produce down again. Whether they gain by their change of policy the company's directors must know, but in the meanwhile it seems to me that the general traffic should have the precedence instead of being hampered for the sake of some extra profit. Not only is there great and continual scarcity of waggons on all the stations, but it takes also double the time to bring the produce down to Bombay. Who is to blame for the mismanagement? Accidents are the order of the day, and I cannot help thinking that the company has gone in for a penny wise and pound foolish system with a vengeance. The loss through accidents during the last twelve months must amount to more than the company can save in 20 years by cutting down their staff.

Oomrawuttee, Feb. 21. MERCHANT.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra steamer Orissa, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The second lecture in connection with this Institute for the present session will be delivered at the rooms of the Institute this evening at 8-30 by Mr. A. C. Houston (Principal of the Diocesan High School) on "Music in its *Æsthetic* and *Literary* aspects." The lecture is open to the public.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th February 1878 was Rs. 2,16,49,684, add silver received during the week Rs. 9,76,165. The sum of Rs. 23,98,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,02,27,849. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 11,23,488 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th February, was 558, being 23 less than in the preceding week, 50 less than the total of the week ending 20th February 1877, and 113 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 253 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 43·57. There were 192 deaths from remittent fever, which are 20 less than the previous week and 3 above the same period last year There were 24 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 21 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 43, 26, and 26, respectively, as compared with 64, 26, and 31 last year.

EXODUS OF NATIVES TO EUROPE.—In the beginning of next month, the following native gentlemen proceed to Europe, with the primary object of seeing the Paris Exhibition, but travelling over the Continent and thence to England:—The Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Cammoo Sulliman, Dady Maneckjee Limjee, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Pherozesha Merwanjee, Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallunjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, M. D.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Mr. D. A. Gomes, who obtained his degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the Bombay University and of L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S in the London University, has successfully passed his examination for the Indian Medical Service. —Mr. Pherozesha Jamsetjee Damania, who proceeded to England in October last for the purpose of competing for the Indian Medical Service, has successfully passed his examination.

A "SUBSCRIBER" asks, "Would any of your readers have the goodness to inform me whether the lotteries of St. Francis Xaviers Church at Dabool and the Carwar one, advertised to be held during some time last year, have ever come off, and if so, by what means I could obtain a list of the winning numbers, as they were not, to my recollection, announced in any of the Bombay papers. If, however, the drawing of prizes has again been postponed to an indefinite period, I should deem it a favour if I were furnished with the date now fixed."

A HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR IN GUJERATEE. —The enterprising proprietor of the *Bombay Sammachar* Press has just published the first part of a history of the Russo-Turkish War, illustrated with full wood engravings ordered out from England at great cost; and the work is to be completed in twelve or fifteen parts. In order to give an idea of the skill and care which have been brought to bear upon the execution of the work, it is sufficient to say that it is written by Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory, author of the illustrated history in Gujeratee of the late Franco-Prussian War, which was issued from the same establishment. This history of the Russo-Turkish War is being translated from Gujeratee into the Marathee and Hindustanee languages, which editions will be shortly issued by the same publisher. Such useful publications deserve encouragement from the public and the patronage of the authorities.

INCENDIARISM.—Yesterday a Hindoo, named Khatao Wagjee, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Suddoojee Wittoojee, a tenant of the complainant's house, situated in Mandvie, charging him with attempting to set fire to his house.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo, named Bootha Natha, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee and sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for committing a criminal breach of trust in respect of two pearls valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Luckmidass Custhoorchund.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Jordan, a seaman of the British ship Kilkertin, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

ASSAULTING A MILITARY SENTINEL.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. A. J. Brooks, a broker, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Turner, before Mr. W. Webb, to answer a charge preferred against him by Gondnack Ruttonnack, a private in H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. of assaulting complainant, and also using criminal force to deter him from the discharge of his duty, he (complainant) being a public servant. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the 15th instant the carriage of Mr. Brooks was standing opposite the doorway leading to the Government Medical Stores in the Fort, where complainant was sentry on duty. On asking the coachman to move away from that place, a dispute arose, when the defendant came up and assaulted the complainant. The defence was that complainant used impertinent language and commenced the assault. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that he disbelieved the evidence for the defence, and having adjudged the defendant guilty, he was fined Rs. 30.

DEATH OF MR. BAPOOJEE VICAJEE MERJEE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bapoojee Vicajee Merjee, which took place yesterday morning at Hyderabad, Deccan. The deceased gentleman was one of the ablest native administrators in the Deccan, and had shown remarkable ability in the management of the Berar districts, which were mortgaged to the Vicajee family by the Nizam's Government for debts contracted. When the Berars, however, were ceded to the British Government, the Parsee mortgagees suffered materially, and their losses they frequently but vainly attempted to represent to the Home Government and Parliament. The Nizam's Government has at present various members of this noted family in their employ, in posts of trust and responsibility. Mr. Bapoojee was about 80 years of age, and has left a numerous family. Mr. Merjee Bapoojee, his eldest son, who pre-deceased him, was employed in the Bombay Custom House, and Mr. Hormusjee, his second son, was for a long time an assistant to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF ENGLISH LADIES.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English Beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our countrywomen in this respect, but art has done no less in supplying such an exquisite preparation as ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, roughness of skin, tan and sunburn, and produces a pure and delicate complexion. Buy only ROWLANDS', of 20, Hatton Garden, London. Sold all over the world by chemists druggists bazaar and storekeepers.

BOMBAY RACES.

THERE will be no Races to-day, but we may have an extra day's sport on Tuesday. If the entries fill due notice will be given.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

YESTERDAY afternoon there were upwards of 2,500 children present in the Circus, admitted free of charge in a large-hearted spirit of philanthropy both on the part of Mr. Wilson and his *employés*. The performance was completely successful, Barney especially being the means of exciting uproarious delight amongst the youngsters. To-night and afternoon there is to be a change of programme. We are assured that next week will positively be the last of the Circus.

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS.

THE performances at the Framjee Institute are drawing large and fashionable houses. Professor Kellar pleases his audience no less by his clever feats of prestidigitation than by his deft and easy manners. His illusions are mostly new, and his performance throughout is artistic, chaste, and elegant. There is a charming grace about Professor Kellar, while his tricks are filling his auditors with wonder. Some of his feats are the finest bits of conjuring. He is one of the most accomplished magicians of the age. If the Illusionists were patronized in proportion to their merits, the Framjee Institute would be found too small for their requirements. As it is, and despite the strong counter-attraction of the Circus, the Hall is well filled each night. The cabinet *séances* are very skilful, and the various manifestations are instantaneous.

SAILING OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

THE s. s. Childwall Hall, Captain Frank Putt, will sail at 8 o'clock this morning with the following passengers:—

For Naples.—Mr. A. Parker.
For Genoa.—Mr. W. R. Robertson.
For Liverpool.
Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery.
Master H. Fulton.
Sir George Gore.
Mr. and Mrs. Kendall and two children.
Mr. F. Willaume.
Dr. P. McBride.
Mr. J. D. Colton.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Scott and two children.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE BOMBAY MEETING.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE mercantile and trading community of the city of Bombay have vindicated the abstract right of British subjects to be heard by those in authority over them. The Government of India have not only taken it for granted that no opposition to their hanky-panky finance was to be apprehended, but the Viceroy imperilled his reputation for veracity by assuring his colleagues, that the financial measures "which had been decided upon had been received favourably by all classes of the community represented in the Council," and had also been approved by the Press of India. He admitted that those measures had not been "wholly exempt from criticism," but he added, in a disparaging way, ill calculated to conciliate dissentients, that the most adverse criticism came from "persons who are least acquainted with the details" of the scheme. In other words:—"Lo! we are gods, and ye are fools."

We presume the trading and agricultural classes do not object to contribute for their own protection. What they do object to is being compelled to contribute towards the protection of other classes as well. As to paying "almost nothing towards the expenses of the State," we have an idea that there would be no State at all if the Government had no land tax, customs, abkarri, and so forth. The Finance Minister imagines that the two classes referred to "benefit immensely," by the misfortunes of the community at large. It would be interesting to know how he arrived at this conclusion, for if the trading classes are to be believed, they have no fondness for crisis of any description. An official who hears that rice, which is worth Rs. 4 a bag on ordinary occasions now sells for Rs 8, may deduct 4 from 8, and be satisfied that a profit of Rs. 4 a bag is made by every trader who imports rice. He is told that Messrs. X and Co. have imported 100,000 bags, and multiplying that number by 4, he arrives at the conclusion that the firm have made a profit of Rs. 4,00 000. Sir John Strachey said the other day in Council that he calculated a profit of 4 millions sterling had been made on the rice trade of last year, but he refrained from stating the grounds of this belief. He has not however refrained from acting on the assumption that "immense" profits were made; and the trading and agricultural classes are taxed, because he considers that they are rolling in riches. As no one will care to say that "small officials and servants receiving wages," are equally fortunate, he felt he was quite safe in making an invidious distinction between the non-official and official classes. Five thousand people, however, met in Bombay, yesterday, and adopted a petition to Parliament against this obnoxious arrangement, and prayed that the Indian Councils Act may be so amended as to give the great Indian cities representatives in the Viceregal Legislative Council. That Council legislates for all parts of India, and each Presidency should be represented in it. When the Council has non-official members from Madras, Bombay, the North-West, and the Punjab, the harmony of its proceedings may be sometimes disturbed by the expression of opinion that declines to yield an abject deference to the utterances of high officials; but there will be more chance than there is now of the truth being heard, and more probability of the impartial distribution of fiscal burthens.

(*Madras Times.*)

The immense and grandly successful meeting at Bombay on Tuesday should teach a lesson to the authorities. It is true meetings are not now being held in India for the first time, but where before the inhabitants met in their tens and hundreds they now assemble in their thousands. When they were few, they talked sedition and hinted at speedy modes of removing obnoxious officials, as when a speaker at a meeting in Calcutta forty years ago, referring to Macaulay, said significantly,—

"Here yawns the sack, there rolls the sea."

Now that the people assemble in multitudes, there is no noisy declamation but evidences of great power; "still waters run deep," and, instead of menace, the language used is, "We wish to range ourselves on your side, march with you, and help you in the work you have to do. We have experience which you have not and cannot have. We are brought into contact with large factors in the rule of this country which the officials know nothing of, and can know nothing of. Let us then aid you." Nothing could be more reasonable than this, and we wish, with all the sincerity of our nature, the Governments would give non-officials credit for honesty, for a real desire to help them in their arduous task and trust them more. The unwisest thing that English rulers in India can do is to drive Anglo-Indians and Indians into agitation. Once yield a thing to outside agitation and the natives will see wherein power in these civilized days lies, and they will not be unready to use the weapon. We ought to be ruled so wisely that the new wants of the times could be forecasted and granted without agitation, without trouble. With a broadening of the base on which the administration of the country is placed, the foundations of British rule in India might be so deeply set that nothing could overthrow that rule. We wish Lord Lytton and his lieutenants would see this and act upon it.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN another column will be found a telegraphic account of a meeting held on Tuesday at Bombay to oppose the new financial measures of Government so far as they affect traders. It is not pleasant to see the subject dealt with in this sectional spirit. There is a great deal to be said against the financial measures in question, but so far as these endeavour to obtain some contribution from the commercial classes, in mitigation of the burden which passes with unfair weight on agriculture, they can only be applauded. In little details the design of the licence tax may be open to criticism, but in principle it is unassailable. Nor is the dignity of the position taken up by the Bombay meeting enhanced by its protest against what it calls the exemption of the official and professional classes. That the independent professional class ought to be made to pay taxes just as much as the trading community, may perhaps be reasonably urged. As well as the traders, professional men who come to India, come here to *exploiter* the country, and it would be right enough to tax them. But the form the Bombay meeting gives to its protest makes this analogous to a plea for the income tax, and that is a singularly unwise line to take up, besides being unsympathetic. The income tax is chiefly to be condemned because it is an engine of cruel oppression in the hands of subordinate native agents. But the Bombay meeting seems to treat the whole question as one of rivalry between the selfish interests of different classes of Europeans. This is a debased and ignoble view to take. Again, as regards the so-called "exemptions" of the official class, the complaint is inherently absurd. The European official is a man who may or may not be paid too highly, but he is brought out to this country on certain pay to do certain work for Government. Government has no right to cut that pay on the pretence of equalising taxation. The official when making his original bargain, did not undertake to come out to this country to contribute to its revenue, but merely to give it service in return for defined sums of money that cannot fairly be curtailed in the way proposed. On the whole, the proceedings at the Bombay meeting, as far as the rough epitome given by the telegraph enables us to judge, do not inspire one with a conviction that Indian affairs would be managed more wisely or more justly if the great commercial cities sent to the Legislative Council those representative members they so kindly offer to supply.

A MALICIOUS REPORT AND BASE INGRATITUDE.—It is a truthful axiom that those who acquire fame through the display of some distinguishing talent, do not rest on beds of roses. It is no doubt a nice thing to be called a great artist, but it is not very comfortable to feel at the same time that there are jealous eyes watching you, eager to throw dirt on the reputation so dear to you. We have been led into these remarks owing to the circulation of a malicious report in this station regarding a lady who has frequently assisted in catering for the amusement of the public. We allude to Mrs. Smith, the talented wife of Serjeant Major Smith of the R. H. A. Mrs. Smith has a decided talent for good acting on the stage and at the same time possesses a voice which many a prima donna would not be ashamed of. During the past five years she has frequently acted in the regimental and other theatres and sang at concerts in Bangalore, and on all such occasions has not failed to win the hearty and deserved plaudits of her audiences. Mrs. Smith did not play for gain, but gave her services gratuitously, and infact has found it rather expensive to gratify her liking for the Thespian art. But jealousy has been at work, and a most malicious rumour is circulated to the effect that Mrs. Smith makes a good thing out of her playacting, and sells her services very high. We have the best authority for asserting that this is a deliberate untruth. Mrs. Smith, as we have already said, never having profited so much as a pie by her acting. It is very hard that a lady who comes forward and exercises her talent gratuitously for the entertainment of the public should be scandalised in the manner referred to, and we trust the authors of the libel will have the good sense to desist for the future from giving out such reports.—*Bangalore Spectator*. [A lady who has rendered such services can well afford to disregard reports bred of jealousy or envy, and any serious rebuke of the ill-conditioned people alluded to was not worth the notice taken of them.]

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday last, Duncan Mackinnon, Esq., President of the Chamber, in the chair. On the subject of the Overland Mail Contract he said:—

I was glad to see that the subject of the means of transport of the East Indian Railway Company has been receiving the Company's attention at last. A part of the one thousand waggons which they had promised are out here at last, and the remaining portion is expected to be out before long. It is true that they will arrive about a year too late, but they will, in all probability, be utilised on other occasions.

I have now to place before you the matter of the Overland Mail Contract. The Director General of the Post Office has said that he would like to receive an expression of opinion from this Chamber on the subject. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce took up the matter some time ago, as did also the Chamber of Commerce at Madras; and I see from to-day's papers that notice of the termination of the contract has been given. The letter from the Bombay Chamber has been submitted to the various members of the Calcutta Chamber, and a considerable number of replies, varying in their terms, have been received. After due consideration, your Committee were unanimous in their opinion that the Bombay Chamber were probably asking too much, that Bombay was not a port where cargo was shipped and passengers embarked all the year round, and that if a high rate of speed was insisted upon, a large subsidy would be necessary. At the same time we agreed that tenders should be called for, and that practically the service between Brindisi and Bombay should be a special one. We do not want to sever from the contract the Australian and the China Mails, so long as the mail from Bombay to Brindisi and that from Brindisi to Bombay are not detained. There is another point which has engaged our attention, and that is whether the Southampton route should be retained. For mercantile purposes, we are of opinion that this is not necessary; but there are other interests which make the Southampton route still a desirable thing. I have to propose for your acceptance that we reply to the Director General of the Post Office in the following terms—not necessarily in the exact words, but in the substance of them; first, we say that,—"in the opinion of the Chamber the maintenance of the Southampton route is no longer required so far as mercantile interests are concerned, provided postal packets now coming *via* Southampton can be conveyed *via* Brindisi at not greatly enhanced rates." Secondly, we say, and this resolution is one which practically makes the route from Brindisi to Bombay a special one that,—"As Indian Mails from Brindisi have on occasions been delayed in Egypt waiting arrival of Mails from Southampton, and as those Mails for Brindisi have also been, or may be, similarly delayed waiting arrival of Mails from China or Australia—that in the new contract, it should include the conveyance of the Southampton, China or Australian Mails, it should be expressly stipulated no such delay shall be allowed, but that when these do not arrive in Egypt before, or at the same time, as the Indian and Brindisi Mails, the latter shall be forwarded without delay and without reference to the others, which the contractors should be bound to forward by other steamers."

The next question which comes under our consideration in this matter is that of speed. Under the present contract the speed is 9½ knots from Suez to Bombay, but the speed which the Bombay Chamber requires is 13 knots. Now, this does not mean that the steamer must have power to go at the rate of 13 knots because she must have a reserve power as well. We are not quite of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber in this respect, and what we have to propose to you is that "The speeds stipulated for in the present contract are admittedly now under those which present times warrant and demand. The Chamber, however, is not prepared to name any speeds which should be stipulated for, but would recommend, as a test of what can be had, that tenders should be called for and that tender selected which gave the highest speed combined with a subsidy which would not make enhanced postage a necessity and which also could give the fullest assurance of ability to carry out the contract in its integrity."

The duration of the contract is the next subject which has engaged our attention. The Bombay Chamber are of opinion that the contract should be for five years only, but our committee are of opinion that it is impossible to provide for a high rate of speed unless the contract is for a longer term, more particularly, if the vessels are not to be cargo vessels; because the contractors, at the end of the five years, would, if the contract was annulled, find themselves burdened with a class of vessels for which they had no further use. On this subject, therefore, the Committee proposed that "Duration of contract should similarly be made matter of tender, as contractors would doubtless accept a long contract on more favourable terms to the public than a short one."

The fifth proposition is one in which I hope, and in fact I have no doubt, you will all concur. It is as follows:—

"In considering the tenders which may be submitted, the Chamber would urge that the fullest consideration, consistent with public interests, should be given to that which will doubtless be made by the present contractors who have so long and certainly not unsatisfactorily carried out the mail service between India and Europe. In submitting this the Chamber would take the opportunity of suggesting that when arrangements are being made for the more speedy receipt of European mails in India, their more speedy transit through India is a subject well deserving of attention. The mails last received in Bombay from Europe lay there for the greater part of a day before being despatched to Calcutta and other parts of India connecting with the line of Railway leading to Calcutta."

For my own part, all I have to say is that I hope we shall see the P. and O. Company carrying mails as before, for I am of opinion they can do the work as well as any Company can. Bombay, of course, is moving hard to get in her mails as quickly as possible, but the Calcutta mails are sometimes detained as long as eighteen hours in Bombay, and seeing that this is merely a question of money—an engine and a few carriages being made a special train—I do not see why the difficulty should not be obviated.

Mr. Murray suggested that as there was a prospect of European complications, it would be as well if the Chamber distinctly laid down their opinion as to the advisability of maintaining a direct route between England and India, and he would, therefore, suggest that the following paragraph be substituted for the first paragraph in the memorandum submitted by the President, namely, that "in the opinion of the Chamber although the maintenance of the Southampton route may no longer be required so far as purely mercantile interests are concerned, still they are of opinion it should be maintained between India and some point in England."

The amendment being unanimously agreed to, the resolution was passed.

The president said that the Committee had also had their attention engaged with the Negotiable Instruments Bill and the Stamp Act Amendment Bill. The Licence Bill had been partially lost sight of, but the tax contemplated in it was not a very burdensome one.

Mr. A. B. Inglis said, that with reference to what had just been remarked with regard to the Licence Bill he wished to draw the attention of the Meeting to the fact that it was unfair to exempt the professional and official classes from the provisions of the Bill. It was true, as had been stated by the President, that the tax was not a burdensome one, but he thought it should have been equitably distributed.

Mr. Cochrane said that under the Act professional persons were liable to pay the same amount for the provincial tax as they paid for the Municipal tax.

Mr. Ewing said that in Bombay the maximum rate of taxation was Rs. 200, while here it was Rs. 500. He could not say whether the law there contemplated payment by one partner as sufficient payment by the firm.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the proceedings terminated.

HARD HITTING.—Mofussil Magistrate (*reading letter of introduction*)—Well, Baboo, I hear you've had fever already since your arrival here? Baboo.—Yes, Sar; this very bad place for native gentlemen; only fit for low caste Natives and Europeans!—*Indian Charivari.*

COURT MARTIAL.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Mooltan on the 9th January, Private Last, of the 70th Regiment, was arraigned on a charge of insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, while a prisoner undergoing the sentence of a regimental court martial at Mooltan, on or about the 29th December last, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Borman, of the same regiment. The prisoner being found guilty, he was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of five years, to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which the prisoner had been previously sentenced. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,
GOLDSMITH.

18-Carat Gold LOCKETS ...... from £1 to £20
18-Carat Gold BRACELETS ... from £3 ,, £50
18-Carat Gold CHAINS .... £4 5s. ,, £30
Any pattern, for Ladies or Gentlemen, at per oz. £4. 5s.
18-Carat GOLD COLLARETTES and NECKLACES .... from £2 to £30

"Mr Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."—*The Times.*

MR. STREETER,
WATCHMAKER.

SILVER WATCHES ....from £2 to £20
GOLD WATCHES (Keyless).. ,, £20 ,, £250
Compensated for temperatures, positions, &c.
CARRIAGE CLOCKS ...... from £5 to £50
For tropical climates.

NOTE.—Mr. STREETER'S ENGLISH LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES are fitted with the Breguet hair-spring, the advantage gained by this improved construction is the reducing to a minimum any variation from correct time-keeping when worn during hunting or other rough exercise.

"THE TIMES" says, "Mr. Streeter, of 18, New Bond Street, produces his Watches by Machinery, whereby the saving of one third the cost is effected."

The Jewellery Business now carried on at 18, NEW BOND STREET, W., is the third oldest established amongst the Court Jewellers of England. It was first established in Bevis Marks, in the City of London, during the XVIIth Century, was afterwards removed and carried on as a West-End Jeweller's in Hanover Square, and from thence to 18, NEW BOND STREET, W.

AND

Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Watchmakers.

"PRECIOUS STONES AND GEMS."
By EDWIN W. STREETER.

An Exhaustive and Practical Work for the Merchant, Connoisseur, or the Private Buyer. Richly Illustrated. Demy 8vo., Cloth, 18s.; whole Calf, 27

PRESS CRITICISMS:

PALL MALL GAZETTE—"Of special significance to the purchasers of Jewels."
SATURDAY REVIEW—"The valuable part of Mr. Streeter's book relates to the diamond-producing countries."
GRAPHIC—"Is a speciality among the crowd of books about precious stones."
ILLUS. LONDON NEWS—"Has been compiled with much diligent research."
BULLIONIST—"Is an authority of deserved weight."

"GOLD."

By the same Author. The Second Edition (fifth thousand) now ready.

Paper Covers 2s.; Cloth 3s.; Chapman & Hall, London; And of Mr. STREETER, 18, New Bond Street, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
SERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 28, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale. of Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NUMBER OF HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

A MERCANTILE FIRM in one of the Presidency Towns, chiefly engaged in the Piece Goods Import Trade will have a VACANCY for an EXPERIENCED MAN of BUSINESS about the beginning of the next cold weather.

The undermentioned are authorized to receive applications from gentlemen who have undergone a practical training in a good London Office connected with the Indian Trade, and can give satisfactory evidence of their having acquired sufficient experience in this country to enable them to conduct a business if left in sole charge. A liberal arrangement will be offered to a really eligible person. All communications will be considered strictly private and applications will be received here to the end of March and in London to the end of May. Applicants must state their views as to salary, term of engagement, age, &c., and give references in this country or at Home.

Address "MERCATOR" care of CHARLES SANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., Solicitors, Calcutta, or Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW and GILLETT, Solicitors, 5, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for in the Ind Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered under Act X. of 1876.

CAPITAL—Rs. 7 84,000 FULLY PAID UP.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,5 ,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s 9d per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. MACALLISTER & Co.
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by Bankers.)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No—

RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the applicant.)

Received of the sum of Rupees 1878, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.

Rs.—

NOTICES.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST.

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former Constituents, will undertake to do Repairs, Tuning, and give Lessons, on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., with great care and attention and on suitable terms. Address, Nabob's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

THACKER AND COMPANY

SURPLUS STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash.

	Rs.	As.
Our Faithful Ally, the Nizam; by Col. Hastings Fraser, 8vo, *post free*	3	8
Mead's The Sepoy Revolt; it's causes and it's consequences, 8vo., *post free*	2	8
The Company and the Crown; by the Honorable T. J. Hovell-Thurlow, 8vo., *post free*	2	8
James's Scramble through Scinde, The Punjab, Hindostan, and the Himalaya, 2 vols., *post free*	3	8
Hough's Political and Military Events in British India, from 1756 to 1849, 2 vols., *post free*	3	8
Views of Opinions of General John Jacob, edited by Sir Lewis Pelly, 8vo.	2	8
History of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan; by Prince Gholam Mohammed, quarto, *post free*	3	0
Balfour's Cyclopœdia of India, 2nd Edition, 5 vols. (reduced from Rs. 80)	50	0
Quedah: a Cruise in Japanese Waters; by Sherard Osborn, *post free*	2	6
Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal; by Sherard Osborn, *post free*	2	4
Discovery of a North West Passage; by Sherard Osborn, *post free*	2	4
Mercantile Directory of the World—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Oceania, quarto, 1874	20	0
The Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay, a Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions; by W. Johnson. Vol II—The Marathas, folio, (half-price)	20	0
Rural Life in Bengal, Illustrative of Anglo-Indian Suburban Life, 166 Engravings, Royal 8vo., *post free*	2	12
Rambles in Java and the Straits, Coloured Plates, Royal 8vo., *post free*	2	12
Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy, 8vo., *post free*	2	8
Peet's Principles and Practice of Medicine, 8vo., *post free*	3	0
Moore's Health in the Tropics; or Sanitary Art applied to Europeans in India, 1862, *post free*	2	12
Clarke on the Interpretation of the Apocalypse, *post free*	2	0
Sleepy Sketches; or How we Live and How we do not Live—from Bombay—*post free*	2	12
Wet-Day Reminiscences; by Solwin, *post free*	0	10

THACKER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
Bentinck, Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

HOTELS.

GARBUT HOTEL,
GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view. BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

Cama Cottage	Rs. 500
Bund Side	,, 300
Parbut House contains 3 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, and 1 dressing, drawing and dinning room	,, 600
Walker's House	,, 500
Keepsake	,, 350

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE Periné & fils...Qts. per doz.	Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Periné & fils...Pts. 2 doz.	Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc Qts. per doz.	Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C. White's, white seal...Qts. per doz.	Rs. 26
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's ... per doz.	Rs. 4.

STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

	Per. Doz. Qtr.	2 Doz. Pts.
LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 8
HAMILTON & GRIEVE'S Champagne	50	51 0
ASHBURNER'S Champagne	38	40 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte Blanche	28	30 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR Carte d'Or	32	34 0

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerlo	,, 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Rauenthal	,, 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marcobrunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.
Steinberg	,, 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE.		
H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,
HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence,		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,, 18	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Do.	,, 25	per case of 2 doz Pts.
Steinwein	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
BEER:—		
Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	,,
Just landed ex-Steamer Stelvio, Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen cases)	Rs. 6-8	per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	,, 6	,,
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	,, 22	,,
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	,, 20	,,
Do. do. ** Stars	,, 23	,,
Do. do. *** Stars	,, 27	,,
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	,, 30	,,
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 40	per case of 2 doz, Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35	,,
Carte Blanche, ditto	,, 40	,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	,, 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
ASPARAGUS:—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
Balmoral Terrace, Jersey.

ELLWOODS' HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
24, Great Charlotte Street, London, E. S.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 04.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.

A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

17 8...Per Cash...18 0

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i. e.* after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

Metalic Cups for Flasks Rs. 3 per doz., and per Half Flasks, Rs. 2 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

MR. JAMES PEARSE,
Apollo Street.

MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE,
Bora Bazaar Street.

MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

FOR THE RACES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY,
4, Hummum Street.

POONA,
1, East Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS in Morocco cases, at	Rs 45 each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, small size, very neat and handy for the waistcoat pocket, with case	Rs. 75 each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, large size, with dotting Pen, in Morocco case, with two bottles of Ink	Rs. 150
SILVER STOP WATCHES, in crystal case	Rs. 60
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS LEVER WATCHES, in crystal-hunting, or semi-hunting case, from	Rs. 130 to 160
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPHS, of the finest quality, and with all the latest improvements	Rs. 600
THE SAME WATCH in Silver case	Rs. 300
THE SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASS, as supplied to the German and French Armies from	Rs. 55 to 80
Ditto. of Aluminium, from	Rs. 110 to 150

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all the new Colours.
Moss Silk.

Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

December, 12th 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season. From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ¾ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¾ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just recived.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

CUTCH CLAY.

IT has been established by practical experiments that CLAY EXISTS IN CUTCH of a VERY SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION for all plastic purposes. Individuals or Firms wishing to establish a POTTERY or POTTERIES in Cutch should apply to the Dewan for information. Specimens of the clays and articles manufactured therefrom can be seen at Bhuj.

MANIBHAI J.,
Dewan of Cutch.

Bhuj, 16th February 1878.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Makers of B. B. H. CROWN IRON that certain persons have endeavoured to deceive the Trade by offering inferior irons bearing brands which are colourable imitations of and intended to represent the B. B. H. Crown brand, NOTICE is hereby given that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST any person or persons found to be OFFERING such IRONS FOR SALE.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co

ASTHMA
AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST
AFFECTUAL
REMEDY IS
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and
Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta: Messrs Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork,

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE F 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.: also

CHANDELIERS, for Gas. Kerosine or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

** All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative,* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hockin, Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY: MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

INSU

SUN FIRE OFF
ESTABLISH

INSURANCES effected upon Merch Dwelling-houses and their contents, sil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agent titude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSEL

THE LIVERPOOL AND L GLOBE INSURANCE COM AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,4
FIRE RESERVE	£1,00
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,0

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDI

IN view of the improved conditions of resi dence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managrs.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,, 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
,, 1862	£300,690
,, 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowments for Children on favourable terms.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,103,803.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, January 1878.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

NOTICES.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W.
ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co; Rogers & Co; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co